





ject of German reparations is growing, and after the resignation of Raymond Poincaré, there now comes the resolution of a parliamentary group in the French Senate. This group is composed of representatives of the devastated regions. Mr. Poincaré took a leading part in drawing up the terms of the motion, and others which are well known.

Politicians who presented the observations include Louis Loucheur, Alexander Ribot and Louis Klotz. They declare that they consider the present proposals for fixing the debt of Germany are in reality a reduction of the German debt. They demand strict execution of the Versailles Treaty, which was voted by Parliament and so becomes a law of the land, which only Parliament, in their view, can modify.

**League Meets in the Capitol**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
ROME, Italy (Friday)—The Council of the League of Nations met in solemn session at the Capitol on Thursday morning. The King and Queen of Italy were present together with princes, ambassadors, ministers and members of Parliament. Francis Nitti spoke of the great importance which would attach to the initiation of the Society of Nations in the Capitol. Leon Bourgeois subsequently spoke, and the decisions taken by the Council were read. These have already been cabled to The Christian Science Monitor.

## NEW CABINET TO BE FORMED IN EGYPT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
CAIRO, Egypt (Friday)—Tewfik Nassim Pasha, Minister of the Interior in the last cabinet and a former judge of the Court of Appeal, has been offered the Premiership and it is understood he is now endeavoring to form a new Cabinet. It is likely that an offer will be made to Yehia Ibrahim Pasha, Minister of Education. Hussein Rushdi Pasha, who was formerly Premier, sails for Europe on Saturday where he will probably confer with Adly Pasha and Zaglul Pasha in Paris, and will endeavor to open decisive negotiations on the Egyptian question in London.

## OFFICERS CHOSEN BY MILITARY ORDER

NEW YORK, New York—Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz was elected commanding general of the Military Order of Foreign Wars here yesterday at the convention of the organization's national commanders. The question of admitting officers of the allied armies to companionship in the order was deferred. Other officers of the order elected included: Secretary-general, Capt. Ogden D. Wilkinson, Philadelphia; treasurer-general, Capt. H. A. Bispham, Philadelphia; register-general, Howard A. Giddings, Hartford, Connecticut; judge advocate-general, Frank A. Avery, New York; chaplain, Rev. J. Madison Hare, Elizabeth, New Jersey; surgeon-general, Maj. R. A. DeRussy, New York; historian-general, Maj. Emerson G. Taylor, Hartford, Connecticut; recording general, Col. Guy A. Boyle, Indianapolis.

## HARVARD WINS IN JOINT DEBATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Harvard University defeated the University of the State of Washington, by the unanimous decision of the judges, in a debate last evening on the question, "Resolved: That Congress should suppress all propaganda advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence, constitutionally granted." The victorious Harvard debaters were B. H. Kuhns '22, Lawrence Dennis, Occ., and W. S. Holbrook '21. On the visiting team were Wendell Black, Floyd Toomey, and Earl Nelson. The judges were: former Gov. Samuel W. McCall, Homer Abers, dean of the Boston University Law School, and Henry K. Braley, Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, presided.

## CONCESSION TO LABOR IN NEW ARMY BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Conferees on the Army Reorganization Bill were said yesterday by Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, a member of the committee, to have agreed to the substitution of "war" for "national emergency" in the provision for automatic operation of draft law machinery.

Objection to the provisions was expressed on Thursday in a letter sent to the chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who declared that the term "national emergency" might permit peace-time conscription of labor.

## NAVY SECRETARY WITHHOLDS FACTS

Proceedings at Cabinet Meetings  
Mr. Daniels Declares to Be Confidential—He Is Cross-Questioned at Senate Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, yesterday accused the Senate sub-committee, investigating Rear Admiral W. S. Sims' charges against the Navy Department's conduct of the war, with having exceeded its powers in going outside the original controversy over naval war decorations. The committee, Mr. Daniels told the chairman, had given Rear Admiral Sims an opportunity to make an "ostentatious" presentation of his charges when it required him to produce his letter of criticism to the department.

The Secretary appeared to undergo cross-examination on his direct testimony, concluded on Thursday. After Chairman Hale, in preliminary remarks, had stated that Rear Admiral Sims' criticisms were impersonal and aimed at "responsible heads" and not at the navy as a whole, Mr. Daniels turned the tables on the Senator and questioned Mr. Hale regarding features of the Sims letter. He challenged the chairman to show by reading from the letter that it referred, as Mr. Hale had said, to the first few months of the war.

### "Not a Charge, But a Criticism"

In reply the chairman read from the Sims letter and testimony at great length, but Mr. Daniels insisted that nothing had been read showing that Rear Admiral Sims confined his charges to the first few months.

Secretary Daniels declared Rear Admiral Sims had charged Rear Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations, with lacking the "will to win."

Senator Hale replied that the charge was not directed at Rear Admiral Benson, but at the man who had the final responsibility.

"Whom do you mean?" asked Secretary Daniels.

"He referred indirectly to the chief of naval operations and directly to the Secretary of the Navy," replied the chairman.

## MR. FRANCIS AGAINST RECOGNIZING SOVIET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—David R. Francis, Ambassador to Russia, addressing friends here, stated that he would resign in the event of the United States recognizing the Soviet Government of Russia. He favors the sending of troops to Russia to overthrow the Bolsheviks, who, he says, are opposed by 90 per cent of all Russians. "The peace of the world cannot be restored," he said, "until Russia has a real government. I was invited by the Soviets to make my headquarters in Moscow, and had I done so, I would have been held hostage for the withdrawal of allied armies from North Russia."

## QUEENSLAND MISSION ARRIVES IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Friday)—A delegation from Queensland, consisting of Sir Robert Phillips, Sir Alfred Cowley and J. A. Walsh, duly accredited and appointed by the Queensland Defense Committee of Queensland, has arrived in London. Their mission is to inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies of what they term matters of grave imperial and constitutional importance, relating to the State of Queensland, and arising out of the recent legislation of an advanced character in that State. The delegation is the outcome of largely attended meetings of the

Queensland financial, commercial, pastoral and manufacturing interests.

The Premier, E. G. Theodore is of the opinion that the recommendations of the delegations are not likely to be even listened to by the special authorities, as they do not represent the government. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is advised in well informed Australian circles that the delegation objects to the appointment of Lieutenant Governor W. Lennion, who was the Labor Speaker in the Queensland Parliament, and who was appointed as Governor by the Labor Party packing the upper house with 11 new nominated members; and the delegation proposes to ask the Secretary of State for the colonies to appoint a new Governor.

## PLANS TO RECTIFY EXCHANGE DENIED

British Chancellor of Exchequer Says No Intergovernmental Arrangement Has Been Made

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—Thornthorn Street was interested to note that the reported prospect of stabilizing exchange by the British Government granting further credits to foreign governments was disposed of in the House of Commons last night, when J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Aubrey Herbert's question on the subject said: "It is contrary to the declared policy of His Majesty's Government that there should be any further advances made by government to government, and His Majesty's Government has no present intention of proposing to Parliament a grant of further credits to foreign governments."

Necessarily, the exchange cannot be stabilized without intergovernmental advances. The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post of London has suggested in a cable, which has been repeated back to France, that there had been discussions with a view to stabilizing the Anglo-French exchange between 40 and 45 francs to the pound, but Mr. Chamberlain's answer to Mr. Herbert is, in effect, a contradiction of this suggestion.

## PREMIER'S POLICY IN SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.  
REGINA, Saskatchewan—That as Premier of the Province of Saskatchewan he intended to devote all his time to the affairs of the provincial government and would not be responsible for the organization or the policies of any federal political party, was the statement made by the Premier, the Hon. W. M. Martin at Preeceville, Saskatchewan, in the first of a series of public addresses. Mr. Martin said that he did not mean by this that he would take no interest in federal affairs which closely touched the interests of the province such as the tariff, the transfer of natural resources and railway construction.

## ACTION BY LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
JOPLIN, Missouri—The Missouri League of Women Voters, a nonpartisan organization, in the state convention here, adopted resolutions calling for the enforcement of the Volstead Act and other prohibition legislation, state and national. A resolution asking financial aid for Europe was passed. Mrs. George Jellehorne of St. Louis was renominated as president of the league.

## SOLDIER RELIEF BILL OUTLOOK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The House Rules Committee postponed action yesterday on a resolution giving the Soldier Relief Bill right of way in the House today. The chairman, however, announced that favorable action before the convening of the House today was a certainty. Plans were laid to open the session an hour earlier than usual in order to pass the bill before adjournment.

## PACKERS ASSAILED IN SENATE SPEECH

They Have Reached a Controlling Position, Says Senator Kendrick, by Suspending Economic Rules and Defying Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following closely upon the declaration of W. S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, that the steering committee had prevented the packer legislation from having a place on its program, John B. Kendrick (D.), Senator from Wyoming, whose name was associated with Senator Kenyon's in the bill on which such extended hearings have been held, delivered a speech in the Senate yesterday, in which he alleged that the packers not only dominate the producing markets of the country by controlling the stockyards, but, by means of their selling organization and distributing system, control the consumption market.

Senator Kendrick outlined the several investigations of the meat packing business for a generation. Of the latest, that by the Federal Trade Commission, he said that, while the critics disputed the conclusions, they admitted the correctness of the facts contained in the report. The Federal Trade Commission, he said, had had to do an unpleasant bit of work, "has the satisfaction of knowing that the men who attack them have attacked every previous government report in the same language."

### "Discrimination or Confessed Guilt"

"From the very moment when the first dressed meat combination was instituted in Chicago until now there has never been a single year that this industry has not been dishonored by open charges of discrimination or confessed guilt," alleged the speaker. "That we have permitted such a record to be made, Mr. President, is in the most emphatic degree discreditable to us as a people. If there were no other argument, this amazing record proves that government supervision of some kind is absolutely essential. We have here an industry which affects, in a direct and positive manner, every man, woman and child in the United States, an industry which outranks in volume of business and importance all the other industries of the country but one, the control of which has been concentrated to such a degree and by such methods that it has been in the public pillory for 30 years."

"There comes a time, Mr. President, in the history of every large business, if it continues to grow, when its mere size is an actual handicap and when lost motion begins to destroy the beneficial effects of organization. There is a point beyond which no business can safely expand. This point, I am sure, was reached long ago by the corporations which control the packing industry. It was not by the unfettered play of the law of supply and demand that the packers placed themselves in a position of handling from 75 to 85 per cent of all the stock slaughtered in interstate commerce. On the contrary, this result was obtained by suspending economic law and defying statute law."

"Instead of a large number of markets in various parts of the country, competing naturally and normally with one another, only a few markets were allowed to develop, and the flow of live stock from the western states to feed the consuming public in the eastern states was forced, as it were, through a narrow funnel for the benefit of those who had constructed the funnel rather than for the benefit of the great public that had to be served."

Senator Kendrick called attention to the fact that, while the population has grown and the packers' profits have increased, the people have had less meat to eat and the producer a smaller market for his output.

"The supreme need of the producer at this moment is an increased market for his stock. The supreme need of the consumer is a larger supply. Your committee heard testimony of the most appealing sort from the representatives of the National Consumers League of the plight of the poor children in the large consuming centers to whom meat is a rarity. Your committee heard the evidence of many producers who had faced disaster or losses because of fluctuations in the market and the decreased demand. But the big packer has yet to appear and testify that he has made less than a reasonable profit from the capital invested in his business at any time during the last 30 years."

### Legislation Recommended

While admitting that the injunction obtained by the Attorney-General is an advance in the protection of the public, Senator Kendrick denied that it afforded the relief that is needed. The tremendous outlay for the propaganda which the packers have carried on he said, had been a direct charge upon the public.

The legislation which the speaker urged create a federal live stock commission.

mission which shall have such powers of investigation and supervision and is in effect a court into which complaints may be brought and rights established. It does not hamper the legitimate operations of any agency associated with the packing industry. While it had been taken for granted that no drastic legislation would be enacted at this session of Congress, the leaders who were seeking to avoid trouble and to let Congress slide into the political campaigns without stirring up such complications as those connected with packer legislation reckoned without recognizing the deep-seated purpose of a few members of both houses not to leave Washington without taking some drastic measures against profiteering.

## BRITISH VIEWS ON THE OIL SITUATION

Liberal Newspaper Says United States Being Urged to Aggressive Policy in Mexico

MANCHESTER, England (Thursday)—The Manchester Guardian in an editorial today says the question of oil tends to overshadow almost all other international problems, "and this by virtue of a threefold occasion, namely, the Turkish treaty, the Mexican revolution and the discontent of America which were forcibly expressed yesterday."

Referring to the American estimate that oil deposits may be exhausted in 20 years, the newspaper says: "Hence, of course, the constant preoccupation of Washington and the great American oil corporations with the politics of Mexico."

The paper says that, whatever gaps there may have been in Undersecretary of State Polk's survey, they have been filled in by Alfred C. Bedford of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in his speech in California in which Mr. Bedford is quoted as saying that the Carranza Government had discriminated against American oil firms and that virtually no oil had gone to the United States during 1919.

"This statement seems to be extraordinary," continues the newspaper, "when we remember that American holdings are larger than any other and that the production of the Mexican oil wells in preceding years reached the immense total of 64,000,000 barrels."

In the one political statement on which the Standard Oil president ventured we may see a sharp indication of the perilous course along which the Washington Government is being urged. This was a demand for a frankly aggressive foreign policy on the part of the United States—a policy the first step in which would clearly have to be an invasion of Mexico for the purpose of establishing a protectorate, thus placing the Standard Oil Company and its allies in absolute command of what is believed to be the richest oil region in the world.

"It is a very serious commentary on the revolution of last week which, by displacing Carranza, was said to have removed the one great obstacle to peace between Mexico and the United States. And, on the other hand, it impels well-wishers of America to ask whether the outlook might not have been infinitely better for America and the world if President Wilson's policy of conciliation and encouragement had been consistently upheld by the oil corporations during the four years of the Carranza régime."

The newspaper thinks that the questions raised by the Washington report are world-wide and not confined to American interests in Mexico. It expresses the opinion that Undersecretary of State Polk's survey, with what it terms the Secretary's specific indictment of Great Britain's oil policy, is an accusation directed against the British policy in the middle west.

At the same time the hope is expressed by the paper that the Polk report states Great Britain's case stronger than the facts warrant but it urges the government and the British people to take seriously the judgment of the world on the government's eastern schemes, which is implied in Mr. Polk's criticism of the British oil policy.

**WARSHIPS AWAIT MR. CARRANZA**  
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires  
VERACRUZ, Mexico—American warships lying in Veracruz harbor have orders to take former President Carranza on board should he request the United States Government to take him to friendly territory. It is reported in revolutionary circles here. The revolutionary government also is reported to have ordered the commander of the Mexican gunboat Zaragoza, now in this port, to take Mr. Carranza to any foreign port to which he may wish to go if he appears here.

## WAYS TO MEET THE FARM LABOR CRISIS

Business Men and Farm Organization Leaders Give Their Views at Chicago Conference—Importance of the Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Farm organization leaders, banker-farmers, Chicago bankers and heads of large industrial establishments recently held a conference here at the call of the Chicago Association of Commerce to consider the farm labor crisis and what business men in the cities can do to relieve the situation.

A telegram received from E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, declared that the supply of farm labor is 72 per cent of normal as compared with 84 per cent of normal a year ago. "Uncertainty of the price situation," declared Mr. Meredith, "after harvest makes farmers hesitate, to compete with city industries for necessary help. The tendency is to adopt plans and methods which require less labor. Cooperation of business men in releasing as many men as possible from urban industries in order to supply labor needed for agricultural production, especially during critical periods, would go far toward meeting the situation."

### General Shortage of Labor

W. G. Eckhart, of the Illinois Agricultural Association, said: "If men owned their farms, the situation would be solved over night." Mr. Eckhart told the Association of Commerce that it could help by assisting in legislation that would put farms into the hands of the men who do the work. "Men who buy land and sell it at a higher price," he continued, "are doing great damage to the farmers and to food production, as the farm at the higher price does not produce any more than before. Increase of land values is making it impossible to earn a fair interest on the capital invested."

B. F. Harris, banker and large scale farmer of Champaign, Illinois, said that on a recent trip through ten states he found a universal shortage of labor. "I have half the men on my farm that I should have and I don't know where to get more. I find that men who have left are getting three to four times the wages I paid in industrial plants. There has been a rush of workers to the city; soon they will all be rushing back to the farms. But between these two movements we are going to have a shortage of food."

### More Houses Needed on Farms

"Don't build more houses in the cities," pleaded William George, banker and farmer of Aurora, Illinois. "What we need is more houses on the farms. I could get more men for my farms if I had more houses on them. Every time you build a house in the city you afford a good place for some farmer to move into with his family and quit his job on the farm."

"Farmers want experienced labor," said G. P. Mason of the Illinois Agricultural Association, who has recently started an employment bureau in response to appeals from members of the association. "Out of 200 applicants for farm jobs the first week, we placed 40. Last week, out of 328, we placed 100, and this week so far, out of 225 applicants we have placed 37. The farmers want men who know farming, and men who are single."

"Illinois farms will be worked this summer, few will be abandoned, but they are cutting down the production of grain. The milk business is in a very bad condition as farmers are being forced to sell below the cost of production. Farmers are selling dairies that it took 50 years to build up."

### Machinery Saves the Situation

"The development of farm machinery is the only thing that has saved the situation so far from being worse than it is. I used to have eight men on my farm. I now have only three and we are producing as much as ever, but we couldn't do it without machinery."

Theodore Robinson, president of the Illinois Steel Company, said that industry was also short of labor, and that, if it released men for the farms, they would probably not be the kind of labor the farms need. "It is a question of a total supply of labor for the whole country," he said, "and a proper

apportionment of that labor between the industries and the farms. This country is short 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men of the normal supply of labor. That is why the farmers feel the pinch. There will have to be a greater remuneration on the farm. City labor is getting compensation too much in excess of farm labor to afford any labor center in the country. In order to get enough men to run our plants we had to establish labor bureaus, and the farmers must do something of the same sort. The efficiency of labor is lower as well as the supply."

### More Gardening Urged

Prof. F. G. Holden, of the International Harvester Company, said that the labor shortage is worse in the south than in the north, due somewhat to the exodus of Negroes to the north. "This dissatisfaction everywhere is the hope of the future," he said. "A feeling of satisfaction with things as they are would be a far worse situation. We're not to develop the idea of every man growing something to eat after his office work, instead of going out for an automobile ride for a little fresh air. You'll find more fresh air in your garden than you will on an auto ride. We should have a movement in this country to give every family an acre home. It can be done even in the largest cities. There is enough land in a radius of 10 miles of Indianapolis, Indiana, to give a city twice its size an acre home for every family."

F. B. White, representing an association of farm papers, said that the morale of the farmer has been broken down. He says he isn't going to work himself and his wife and his daughter and son to bones while the city people are having a good time. He did it during the war, but now he is letting up. He doesn't care whether the city people eat or not. He can live comfortably on his farm without producing any surplus for the city folks. We have to change this attitude, and rebuild the morale of the farmer.

## LOCAL OPTION SOON IN FORCE IN SCOTLAND

GLASGOW, Scotland (Thursday)—Scotland's Local Option Act, enacted in 1913 after 30 years of agitation, becomes effective on June 1. Prohibitionists are planning to launch an electoral campaign which, in intensity, and in the varieties of publicity, will be comparable only to the latter stages of the anti-alcohol crusade in the United States.

There will be voting in every town and district of Scotland, and out of that vote will come the choice of one of three alternatives; total prohibition, reduction of drinking facilities by one-fourth, or continuance of the present regulations. Even spokesmen for the liquor interests concede that a good part of Scotland will go "dry."

Local option is to be exercised in fairly small areas. There will be 1300 voting areas in Scotland. The electoral unit in the counties is the parish. In burghs with a population of less than 25,000 it is the whole burgh; in the burghs with over 25,000, the municipal ward.

The poll is to be taken in November or December, and on voting day all licensed premises must remain closed during polling hours. In the large towns the day will probably be the same as the municipal elections, November 2. The vote will be by ballot and the paper will bear the three resolutions on which the electors can vote.

## FRANCIS NITTI ANNOUNCES CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
ROME, Italy (Friday)—Francis Nitti, having accepted the foreign political program of the Clerical Party, negotiations with the Jugoslavs will be resumed on a new basis. The new Cabinet is composed as follows:  
Premier and Minister of Interior—Francis Nitti.  
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Victor Scialoja.  
Minister of War—Mr. Bonomi.  
Minister of Marine—Admiral Secechi.  
Minister of Public Works—Mr. Nava.  
Minister of Public Instruction—Mr. Toce.  
Minister of the Treasury—Mr. Schanzer.  
Minister of Finance—Mr. Alessio.

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INTEREST BEGINS

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## On Pleasant Things

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"It is pleasant," says my friend, when she lies on a windy hill in the sun, when she sees a child busy about his play, when faintly down the river sounds the steady throb of a launch. If I echo her, it is because I find a certain beauty in these things, so seldom recognized, so fine and appealing in their brief excitement and charm. There is some humor in our eagerness to find and declare the pleasantness of things. But this eagerness has its roots in a definite criticism of the philistinism that ignores ephemeral and sometimes superficial joy, and that refuses to exclaim over the trivial loveliness that the Baedekers of our daily travels have not started.

Certainly there are many pleasant places. As one poet has found, even a—naked wall is high enough to hoard legions of beauty in its crevices.

And there are echoes in my ears of other verses, perhaps more familiar, celebrating the "beauty in the bellow of the blast," the "grandeur in the growing of the gale." One need wander no farther than to a city street to have a hundred claims made upon one by a hundred fine and eager things: cabmen and shop windows, flower and fruit vendors and their colorful wares, awnings splashed with sunlight, children running away from their mothers to satisfy a tickling curiosity, noses and bobbing umbrellas and truck horses, making the moments rich and worthy to be remembered, be it with laughter or some tears.

There are, too, more definite pictures. As when, the car stopping mid-journey in the transverse with a grinding jar, I once looked up suddenly and saw, framed by the car window, a broad bank of young grass, dotted with dandelions, a great bough in blossom bending over it, and a host of snowy butterflies dancing in the sun. It was a symphony in green and gold color against a pale turquoise sky, the whole magically lightened by the swift bright winging of the clouds of moths. In delicate contrast to this is a memory of a summer twilight arrest, the hurrying of the city. The streets were hushed and deserted. Lamps glowed in the windows and flickered softly across the pavement. In the distance a tall, pale, gray building loomed rose-shadowed in the silver dusk, cutting a sharp outline against a dimly starry sky. And in this city pasted there was a surprise, a haunting loveliness, that recalled a nocturne by Chopin.

An artist once suggested to me that there was not a Rousseau manner of painting trees which differed fundamentally from the Corot manner of painting them, but rather that there are everywhere Rousseau trees and Corot trees, shadowy and sturdy, and one chooses among them for oneself. This truth seems to me capable of extension to include almost every subject of palette and fountain pen, if not of all the arts. Certainly, I have seen young boys bathing with the sun on that, that Sorolla would have loved, and a row of silver poplars against a stone wall suggestive of the Arabian Nights' wonders, dear to the heart of Maxfield Parrish. And one night on the river front, when the black water doubled the tremulous lanterns on passing ships and a green and red train signal flashed suddenly into the darkness, was startling with the voice of Whistler.

But this ambiguous pleasure is not of necessity name-evoking, any more than it is discoverable only in effects of line and color. The thin music of a harmonica, breathed upon by a clumsy youth, and beating through the summer air, is curiously charming. So, too, the blare of a band when it is not ridiculous, may sometimes awaken a delight no less lively because it is laughed at as naive. The profound emotions aroused by the sea are not merely the effect of surging waters laced with foam, but a compound of sight and scent and sound. Thus the tang of salt air borne inland rouses as sure a thrill, and the noise of many waters is of unequalled wonder. Running water too has a peculiar sweetness, not only to the tongue, but to the eye and the ear as well, and where a clear brook runs over stones there is perpetual refreshment. But in the town, and in rooms whose windows are flung open, one finds the brief happiness of the passing wind. The soft air that flows over the cheek like a caress, and ripples coolly through spread fingers, awakens an indefinable delight. A stir in the sun-drenched leaves, a flutter of escaped hair, it passes. But the happy memory remains.

People, too, strange and familiar alike, are oddly lovable to watch. Two contemporaries, especially if they suggest community of experience are pleasant to observe together. A baby is seldom so lovable as when it is surprised out of tears into a puckered curiosity. The responses of our friends are always interesting, but

these little excursions by the way are full of a different charm.

It will perhaps seem that I have over-emphasized the beauty of things gentle and mellow, and not dwelt with any thoughtfulness upon the no less strong attraction of things sharp, harsh and keen. There is an excellent essay on "The Enjoyment of Unpleasant Places" which goes far toward excusing me from venturing in that direction. But if one would consider beauty at all, this sudden, elusive, especially qualified beauty wherewith common things surprise us, one must not forget that other aspect of it. The bite of winter wind, the crackle of crushed dry leaves, the earth torn by the sliding plowshare, the noise of men and iron before the foundations are laid, the machinery shrieking and groaning, these too, have their strength of appeal, and cannot be ignored, even for the tender quality of sunset colors on the converging facades of the avenue at dusk. There is a certain significance in these things, and in their very harshness they bear about them the unmistakable mark of beauty.

## GAY TALES OF THE TULIP

It is a far cry from the first little tulip flower that made the long journey from Persia to Europe, a drooping, pathetic stranger, to the magnificent and stately Darwin tulips that so arrogantly usurp our gardens in May. Yet, though the history of the tulip is short in years, it is full of thrills, and is the background for more romance than almost any other flower has inspired.

The first chapter of the story is laid in Persia. In that oriental country where warmth of color and richness of design are prevalent in the arts, the tulip reigned queen of flowers. It furnished the artisan with his inspiration, and rarely do we see a Persian or Arabian decorative painting without recognizing the petals and colors of the tulip in its intricacies. From Persia the bulbs wandered to Constantinople, and there assumed quite a rôle in the floral world. But not until 1554 did a tulip make the long journey to Europe. Then, in the retinue of the Austrian ambassador to Turkey, the first bulbs were rapidly disseminated through Europe. As early as 1599 the tulip landed in England, a messenger of beauty from the East, and immediately was taken up by the "best people." For 100 years it reigned, the flower of fashion, and then a Puritan reaction relegated the "gaudy tulip" to the less restrained cottage garden.

## Chapters of Interest

Perhaps the intervening chapters of the story, however, are the most amazing. The scene now shifts to Holland. In 1630, or thereabouts, the innocent tulip made its first acquaintance with this country of canals and windmills. At that time the little country, with its stolid burghers, was the center of European wealth. Money was turned to speculative uses, and when the tulip became so tremendously popular, speculation fastened on these bulbs for victim. Tulipomania raged for several years, with the very excellent result of gathering together and originating many wonderful varieties of the flower. The search was ever for a black tulip, for which huge fortunes were offered as prizes. Such enormous sums were soon being spent—as much as \$1800 for a single bulb; and the famous collection of Wouter Brockholminster sold for \$44,000—that the state stepped in and forbade further traffic in these bulbs. But the outcome of that period is that the raising of tulip bulbs, as well as other bulbs, has become one of the principal industries of the tiny kingdom of Hans Brinker.

The tulip, Tulipa Gesneriana, derives its name from the Persian tolliban, which means a turban. The inverted flower has the appearance of a turban. It seems, especially the favorite types of the Persians, which were the flowers with pointed petals and solid red and yellow colors. Linnaeus, the father of botany, in 1753, grouped all the garden tulips he knew under the name of Tulipa Gesneriana, in compliment to Konrad von Gesner, a Swiss botanist, who had made a special study of the tulip.

## Garden Aristocrats

After the single and double blooms, in their flaming colors have passed into the seed-pod stage, a whole bevy of tulip kayets descends on our gardens. The bizzars, the hybloems, the roses and the parrots, either in flamed petticoats or feathered skirts. And the aristocratic Darwins! The climax of the tulip history is somehow capped with the appearance of this comparatively new type, where the flower stalks are tall for tulips, two feet approximately, and the flowers stand upright like exquisite pastel cups at the top. Here is revealed the subtlety of the tulip. All the other types are the gay and heedless offspring of the sporting speculative days in Holland. But the Darwin group bears only chaste and thoughtful blossoms, the real silvery-heliotrope, the rich plum-purple, and the dazzling rosy-scarlet that bring a warmer thrill than ever touched the old Dutch burgher in his maddest moments of tulipomania.

## Astonishing

The April 17 issue of Notes and Queries prints a correspondent's inquiry as to where he can get further information concerning an "amazing feat of engineering," related in Harry de Windt's "Russia As I Know It." In this author's account of Petrograd is a description of the monument to Peter the Great, whereby it appears that the base of the "colossal bronze statue" is an "enormous block of granite which, weighing over 15,000 tons, was dragged from the marsh where it was unearthed, five miles away, by primitive machinery and 50,000 horses."

## A NAVAL ARTIFICER ANTIQUARIAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

My friend Arkley, rated naval artificer, from the great navy yard at Portsmouth, with leave ashore, proposed a visit to Titchfield, where was a ruined abbey of sorts. His antiquarian taste dated from boyhood encounter with Celtic tumuli and Roman relics in his Berkshire birthplace.

Going up from Gosport on the Southampton car were with us two women and their "gentlemen friends"—Bohemians of the open road. The older woman, purest gypsy, tall, dark, splendidly framed, was as splendidly clothed in velvet-trimmed black silk under a great Gainsboro' hat crowned with an ostrich plume of pride and sweep. Her earrings, slenderly long foliated droops, were generations-descending heirlooms of pure gold worn by use into mellow beauty. Her brooch was like two figure eights interlaced sideways with a third upright.

"Looks like viking metal lacework tied up with a bit of Elizabethan strapwork," remarked Arkley. "You see those wonderful old interlaced brooches sometimes yet. It's probably the most ancient pattern we have."

On both the lady's hands were rings of weight and price, and about her prosperous neck a heavy gold chain, with an ornate disk pendant like an aureate sun. The men, just demobilized from army service, were proceeding to a contract for gathering strawberries, for which the district was famous. After leaving the car, walking and talking, I found the artificer giving the darkly magnificent woman, illiterate, a simple lesson in letters, sound signs, and spelling. At the hilltop above Titchfield they left us.

## "Trade's Unfeeling Train"

Descending into the little valley of the River Mean, on our right stood the ruins of the abbey, splendidly gaunt. Among many half-timbered houses in the town were Tudor "gate houses" bridging over a gateway, heavily timbered and corbeled out on massive oak hammer beams. Barry's Charity Yard, first inquired for, after numberless fruitless questions, was by the interest of a very old man, found to be at the extreme other end of the town. "Next the Queen's Head Inn," amplified our informant. "Go in there, butcher, and that's the old yard. Butcher Walters and them other tradesmen uses it now for a coach and card yard."

Arkley was searching for the old town cage and stocks. The yard itself had almost vanished. What was left of the cage, its two stories used for the storage of trade gear, was a fine bit of timbering, but, as Arkley remarked, "sadly interfered with and corrupted by 'trade's unfeeling train.'" The stocks, as the worthy butcher, at last found, uncomfortably owned, had been destroyed since being left in his father's care, and were conclusively not est. Arkley's subsequent condemnation of carelessness of historic relics was of eloquent and nautically decorated length.

"Titchfield used to be quite a port."



Elizabethan chimney stacks

went on Arkley, as we approached the abbey ruins through the valley fields, over stiles and through wicket gates. He indicated the waste of reeds, sedge and brush, filling the estuary of the Mean where it joined Southampton Water. "You'd never dream that that pleasant wildflower-haunted wilderness where the Mean finds its mother and falls onto her bosom after meandering, so to speak, around the lovely Hampshire hills and awakes, had once been a busy maritime depot unless you were in and dug out. Then you'd find the stubs of the old wharf piles by regiments under the reeds and silt."

## A Leaflet From History

He stopped and fished for a notebook. He went on: "The entry in the parish register reads: '1611 June the XXIII. The same day Titchfield Haven was shut out by one Richard Talbot's industry under God's permission at the cost of the Right Honorable the Earle of Southampton.'"

"Note how the Earl manages it," remarked the antiquarian. "He pays Talbot a good price for the job. I expect he was one of his wirepullers in the old town, and very likely a church warden. I suppose we could if we wanted to—with an air of leaving fields that really ought to be explored—dig up his pedigree and local history—but then—brightening as with a conscience visibly eased, 'this is likely the only record of the man to be found.'"

Slenderly graceful Elizabethan chimney stacks of cut red brick rose above the trees which hid irregularly the abbey walls. The main block of building was inclosed within a massive stone wall of random masonry which varied with the slope of ground from

10 to 20 feet in height. Apart from these were the ruins of a huge rectangular pile with early English doorways. "Part of the old monastic buildings converted into stables by my Lord, the Earl of Southampton when he nobbled the place," ran Arkley's comment. His diction was engagingly vernacular for an antiquarian.

Indicating the great wall about the main buildings, he went on: "That's built mostly of the wreckage of the conventional buildings. 'Place House,' the present name of the mansion, is a common shortening of 'palace' in Hampshire. There's several 'Place Houses' about. There's a good bit of the original monastic buildings, an



A sheltering tower

establishment of the White Austin canons since early in the thirteenth century, remaining. You can trace the original plan and the gardens they had by the terraces left. They flourished here for over 300 years and spite of their library, a famous one of its time before printing, and their advanced curriculum, they weren't saints all the time, for their bishop it seems had to sometimes dress 'em down pretty severely."

## Sheltered Arbors

On the south boundary of the abbey grounds there flower into the little Mean River, from the north through a thick undergrowth, a small stream. This took us through three largely rectangular hollows, each succeeding other at a higher level, and within each an oak copse. Through the broad dykes dividing them, the stream, unhindered by sluice or weir, followed almost its prehistoric course through the center of each hollow. In the bosage chats, warblers, blackbirds and thrushes were multitudinously audible, as were the Jackdaws chattering away in the old tower behind us.

"Careless blitherer, that surveyor," commented Arkley. "Fell in the seventeenth century who made a map and bird's-eye view of the place. He pictures this very tree with seats around its base, and marks it 'large beech,' and it's an oak."

## OUR ITALIANS

The radiant smile of Josephine. The courtly bow from Tony. The bright "Good day" from Angelo. Who serves my macaroni. The happy songs of Salvatore. And Carlo Pante's boy. These bring the morning cheerfulness That makes the day a joy.

Jane Watson is a gloomy one. And neighbor Brown is gruff. And Henry Green won't stop to talk. He hasn't time enough; Aunt Ellen Grant is kind at heart. But tall, severe and bony. I need the smile of Josephine. The courtly bow from Tony.

## BURIED TREASURE

One may still dig for buried treasure and occasionally find it in Columbia, the "New Granada" that was so much in Spanish minds when Spanish adventurers were conquering parts of the newly discovered American continent. The search, says a writer in the New York Herald, describing the latest and most remarkable "find," is "almost a trade" with occasional Indians, fringed by hopeful whites whose hopes, however, are not often substantially rewarded. For it was the custom of the ancient Chibcha civilization, which Spanish conquest obliterated, to admire gold for its beauty, work it into ornamental forms for individual use, and eventually bury them when the owner had no further need to wear or use them.

Such "tunjos," as the repositories of buried treasure are called, were many at the time of the Conquest, but although Spanish search found all it could of them, some remained undiscovered, and so it happened in 1919 one was located that yielded a total of about 70 golden breastplates, bracelets, nose rings, ornamental heads for staffs or scepters and other articles, lately brought to New York and described by archaeologists as the "greatest collection of pre-Conquest gold ever assembled." A chieftain and his family probably owned them, and the discovery was the result of some five years' seeking by Indians, who had been supported in their quest by a Columbian who found sufficient encouragement in the occasional small piece of gold that his "tonjeros," or searchers, brought back to him. Thus the twentieth century gets a glimpse of an ancient American civilization in which it was the fashion to wear little gold bells that chimed as one walked, that regarded gold as a material for its artists to work into forms of beauty, and that was swept away by the coming of another race that looked upon this same metal as an object of wealth.

## PLAY FOR THE WORKERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

We once had a friendly conversation with a waiter in a London restaurant on the subject of spending holidays; it was in the year of the London Olympic games. People still remember how an Italian runner dressed in scarlet running shorts just failed to win the Marathon race; who it was who did win it has probably been forgotten by most of us. The waiter was Italian and had been nicknamed Dorando by the habitués of this particular restaurant—how many many Italian waiters had received like treatment at that time will never be told.

Dorando had just been having his annual holiday; August bank-holiday it had been. When asked how he had spent it he said, "Sir, when it was time to get from my bed in the morning, I went up on to Hampstead Heath and I laid down and I slept until it was evening and time to go home to bed."

## Today's Problem

So it has been with too many people in the past; they have had little energy out of work hours for much else beside sleep; leisure time has had to mean sleep time for them. But those days are very nearly over, and with shorter working hours the problem of how to spend leisure time is becoming more and more urgent. It is a problem which is being attacked in a number of different ways. First of all, the newly created leisure will require that educational facilities should be increased: continuation schools and adult classes will have to be provided in ever increasing numbers.

Few people who have not worked in close connection with Labor movements can really understand the intense desire for education on the part of the working classes in our large industrial towns. Frequently workmen read and study after eight or ten hours' work in the factory for as long as the average undergraduate thinks fit to devote to his work in the environment of a university.

But if you ask such a man about his fellow workers, he will lament their extreme disability to use their leisure properly. He will tell you of the hours spent in the sordid atmosphere of public houses, at once the club, the entertainment and the reception room for scores of individuals. He will tell you that unless suitable institutions are provided as a substitute for these places there is very little hope of any but the esoteric few devoting much of their leisure to education.

## Filling Vacant Hours

That part of leisure which is not absorbed in the public house is devoted to the excitements of association football with its attendant thrills of an odd shilling on the game. A third, and ever increasing, source of amusement is the "pictures."

In the "picture" villages of the South Wales valleys there are numerous halls which have been built out of trades union funds and which belong to the Miners' Union itself. These contain a library, a meeting room, billiard tables, and a large hall which is often used for cinematograph entertainments. Such a building offers a necessary substitute to the public house; it has been built by the men themselves out of their own money and has been constructed to meet their own particular wants. These are simple: a place of entertainment, some games of chance, some games of skill, newspapers and a few books.

There is another point of view from which the problem is being attacked: a point of view which may be called the educative aesthetic. There have grown up many enterprises which aim at bringing the various arts, and the dramatic art especially, within the reach of the people. A good example of this is the "Arts League of Service," which has lately organized a tour in some Sussex villages. These tours taken from an account of the tour are very significant: "Our program consisted of folk songs, sung in costume, modern rhythmic dancing by two adorable children who are pupils of Margaret Morris, and three one-act plays: Lady Gregory's 'Workhouse Ward,' Harold Brighouse's Scottish colliery play, 'The Price of Coal,'



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and "The Rest Cure" by Miss Gertrude Jennings.

"In such a venture as this of touring the smaller country villages, three qualifications are essential: the spirit of youth, a sense of humor, and a tireless enthusiasm which will readily communicate themselves to others. The labor involved in daily setting up and taking down the collapsible theater we carried would have been overwhelming to less ardent souls, although it was of the simplest possible construction, and we relied entirely for our scenic effects on curtains of rich and intense blue as are used by the Russian in 'Carnival.'"

## Some Recent Movements

There are many of such movements lately begun; among them can be mentioned the Welsh Village and Community Drama and the Glastonbury Festival Movement. If the object of these dramatic societies is democratic in the first place, the societies which cater for rural villages seem more likely to succeed than their urban fellows, the repertory theaters. The latter do good work in producing uncommercial drama but it is to be doubted if they have at present succeeded in making themselves attractive to the proletariat. There is already apparent a tendency to adopt a different outlook to this dramatic use of leisure in the town to that of the "strolling players" of the rural villages.

In its worst form we find this tendency appearing in a desire to make the "People's Theater" propagandist. Shaw and Ibsen are the accredited models of much of this work. In the villages, however, we find the poetic drama, folk-dancing and folk-singing the medium of artistic expression, whether the motive power comes from the "intelligentsia" or, as in the case of the "Hildenboro Players" from the villagers themselves. It is a direct continuation of the tradition of "merrie England," the very conception of which has ceased to exist in the large industrial towns.

## The Trend of the Times

In Russia today we find the Bolshevik paying Chaliapin a fabulous salary to organize the People's Theater in Moscow; and everywhere there are indications that even in the stress of passing events there is a great desire for music and art among the Russian people. Arguing from this, many people seem to think that once you give the English proletariat more leisure it will become musical and artistic. Nothing could be more preposterous as an analogy: the urban population of the country have no tradition to fall back upon; they will need to be educated to appreciate art.

And here we have the chief task of those who concern themselves with the leisure of working people; the foundations of their work lie in the elementary school curriculum. In the past there has been no education for leisure; in the future, education for leisure must be the most important part of that education. After all, a man's chief value usually comes out when he has finished earning his daily bread: it is the hours after work which have the most complete effect on his life. We must discover the means of letting loose a flood of energy and enthusiasm that will transform the whole outlook on life of men who are finding themselves released from slavery to machines with very little guidance in the discovery of a substitute to the old ways.

## AMUSEMENTS

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"Mountain wedding a sure spur to hilarity."  
CHICAGO CAST INTACT

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## CHARLES DICKENS' READING TABLE

The April number of The Dickensian contains an article by the editor descriptive of a Dickens relic—the reading table which he made use of on the stage when giving his public readings in England and America. A photograph of the desk shows it to have a little brass plate affixed which bears the following inscription:

This table Charles Dickens used for all his readings and took with him to America. He gave it to his daughter Kate the night of his last reading, the 16th March, 1870.

There is also a letter addressed to Mr. Matz by Mrs. Perugini, signed by herself and by her brother, Mr. Henry F. Dickens, K.C.

Dear Mr. Matz.

My dear brother, Henry Fielding Dickens, . . . begs to be associated with me in offering it to you for your Dickens room. We feel that in parting with it we are not bidding the little relic an eternal goodbye as it will still remain in the possession of those who love him. We send it to you and dear Mrs. Matz with our best wishes for your constant devotion to his memory.

We beg to remain your very sincere friends.

Mr. Matz believes the reading desk was first used at Gadshill at a trial reading, having been specially sent down to London for the purpose. It was covered all over, legs and all, with maroon-colored velvet, and the original material is still on it, although time has somewhat dimmed its brightness. It lacks the raised cube for the arm or book to rest on, and the little shelf for the glass and water-bottle.

Many pictures and photographs have been published of the desk, showing Dickens in his place behind it, with his left arm resting on the cube with his foot on the table, and in his right hand an ivory paper knife poised to accentuate a word or phrase. A telling description of a typical occasion when it was used during his tour in America is given by Kate Field in her book, "Pen Photographs of Charles Dickens's Readings":

One glance at the platform is sufficient to convince the audience that Dickens thoroughly appreciates "stage effect." A large screen of maroon cloth occupies the background; before it stands a light table of peculiar design, on the table, whereof it is plain that Dickens believes in expression of figure as well as of face, and does not throw away anything but his head and arms, according to the ordinary habit of ordinary speakers. With the book, "Dickens" stranded on the little desk, the comedian Dickens can transform a table into a stage; and had the great novelist concluded, at the last moment, not to appear before us, this ingenious apparatus would have taught us a lesson in the art of reading. He comes! A little, energetic man, of medium stature, crosses the platform at the brisk gait of five miles an hour, and takes his position behind the table. This is Charles Dickens.

Soft, snug, finely finished hose, meeting every requirement at a moderate price.

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Fine Cotton . . . . . \$5.10  
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Fine Cotton . . . . . \$2.60  
Fine Lisle . . . . . \$2.75  
Fine Silk (Hem Top) . . . . . \$6.45  
Fine Silk (Rib Top) . . . . . \$7.00  
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## BILL AIMED AT COST OF LIVING

Illinois Representative Would  
Make It Unlawful for Any  
Reserve Bank to Accept Re-  
newals of Commodity Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Edward J. King (R.), Representative from Illinois, member of the House Banking and Currency Committee, has sought to force another link in the chain for fettering the high cost of living by the introduction of a bill to make it unlawful for any Federal Reserve Bank to accept or rediscount renewals of commodity notes, drafts or bills.

"The purpose of the bill," Mr. King explained, "is to eliminate the Federal Reserve System from being a factor in finance through an extended period of large holdings of the necessities of life. This would perhaps correct the present system, which enables men to hold our produce and clothing for diabolically high prices.

"The bill would force hoarders and profiteers to put their commodities on the market in order to meet their loans, which cannot be renewed. With large quantities of money, now tied up in the market, prices would drop. Also large quantities of money, now tied up in speculation, would be freed for legitimate commerce and deflation of currency would be possible.

"It is not too late to prevent a financial and industrial upheaval. The campaign the Federal Reserve Board has been conducting against the common people, their money, food and clothing, has been more injurious than an armed foreign invasion.

"I am glad to see that the Federal Reserve Board has begun to take steps somewhat curtailing speculative loans, but the board seems to be moving only against the loan made to carry luxuries. It is not the financing of luxuries that is at fault, but the financing of the necessities of life."

### Appeal to Housewives

They Are Asked to Use Sugar on  
Hand and Force Down Prices

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Marcus Blakemore, president of the National Preserves and Fruit Products Association, following an analysis of the sugar situation, proposed drastic action on the part of housewives and manufacturers using sugar in large quantities. This, he said, in conjunction with the association's refusal to buy sugar until present high prices are cut in half, will reveal the fact that there is not a sugar shortage in this country.

"If the housewives want to help, they should do so by using up the small supplies of 25 to 100 pounds which most of them have stored away," said Mr. Blakemore. "As soon as the dealers see that buying has ceased, prices will tumble and the enormous stocks now stored in warehouses and freight cars will become available at reasonable figures.

"Foreign countries which never before shipped sugar to the United States are now invading the American market, content to deprive themselves of their normal supply in order to profit by the high prices this country is willing to pay." Mr. Blakemore specified France, Germany, Denmark and Java as countries which had been attracted by the high prices of sugar in America. Fifteen other countries, he said, many of which had been consistent purchasers heretofore of sugar from America, were, or had been, sending their sugar to the United States, depriving themselves of their normal supply in order to realize profits from the artificially stimulated sugar market in this country.

Middlemen Numerous

The Lusk committee has developed the fact that before it reaches the table sugar passed through nine different hands at a profit each time. But Lewis W. Minford, a sugar broker, did not think the number of middlemen could be reduced unless the price of raws was stabilized. Three-fourths of the 3,650,000 tons of the 1920 Cuban crop, he said, had been sold at a price lower than is now being charged, most of it for less than 12 cents. Most of the sugar now being delivered was bought below the current market price. He did not think prices to the consumer would go higher, because consumption was beginning to show restriction.

James H. Post, of B. H. Rowell Company, representing the National Sugar Refining Company, a sugar man since 1874 and interested in several Cuban producing companies, said that about 600,000 of the 3,600,000 tons of the Cuban crop had gone to Europe, with about 300,000 more contracted for. The United States had already received about 750,000 tons. The other 1,550,000 tons was either in Cuba or on the plantations or in the ports. About 400,000 tons might be in America as raw or refined. The United States consumed about 4,500,000 tons each year, an increase of 500,000 or 600,000 this year. An enormous quantity must be in grocers' or manufacturers' hands.

Strikes and Speculation

Railroad and other strikes were preventing that equal distribution which would insure normal supply in the United States. Speculation had been a big factor in the retail price. Refining now costs 3 cents a pound. It used to cost one cent. His company's refinery profits last year were 30 cents per 100 pounds. He thought that the tolling system, by which independent holders of raws have it refined and

distribute it, in contrast to distribution by refiners on a pro rata basis, tended to increase prices.

Frank C. Lowry of the Federal Sugar Refining Company said they did much toll business and defended the practice.

### "Speculation Must Stop"

Sugar Prices Can Be Cut in Two,  
Says J. H. McLaurin

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor  
Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"Retail sugar prices can be reduced 50 per cent," J. H. McLaurin announced here yesterday, following a conference which he and a delegation of the Southern Wholesale Grocers Association held with A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General. "The Attorney-General must stop speculation in sugar," said Mr. McLaurin.

Immediately after the meeting of the wholesale grocers, Mr. Palmer conferred with a delegation of sugar brokers and importers from New York and other Atlantic coast cities. "The trouble with the sugar situation," said Mr. McLaurin, "is hoarding and interference by brokers. They have cornered the supply. We told Attorney-General Palmer that prices could be stabilized if sugar passed in a direct line from the growers, to the refiners, to the jobbers, to the retailers, and then to the consumers. We also advised the Attorney-General that the government should buy the Cuban raw sugar crop. This would be the most effective means of preventing sugar from falling into the hands of speculators.

Prices will be reduced at least 25 per cent if the Federal Reserve Board is able to carry through its program of credit deflation, officials in touch with the nation's banking system asserted yesterday. The breaking up of the freight car congestion, started yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission, is also expected to result in a lowering of prices.

### Refusals to Purchase

Merchants Not Inclined to Take  
Chances in Future Conditions

NEW YORK, New York—Managers of some department stores here yesterday announced that their establishments would refuse to purchase from jobbers until substantial reductions were made. The stores, which claim to offer reductions from 15 to 50 per cent, now demand that wholesalers make concessions to them.

An official of one of the largest stores, with branches in six cities, said: "We are not buying future stock now and will not until manufacturers and wholesalers come down with their prices. Usually we buy \$750,000 of goods on our initial purchase. So far we have refused to purchase a single piece.

Some representative wholesalers of wearing apparel declared they believed the price-cutting movement throughout the country to be artificial and un-economic, asserting that it had stimulated buying without a corresponding increase in production and a reaction was bound to come.

### Greater Production Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Gov. Calvin Coolidge yesterday issued a proclamation warning the people of what he regarded as the impending danger of a serious food shortage, on account of inadequate transportation facilities, coupled with inadequate stocks of provisions to draw upon, unless a supply is assured by the cultivation of home gardens.

Food Prices Lower in Chicago  
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor  
Monitor Leased Wires

CHICAGO, Illinois—Eggs, fresh vegetables and butter dropped slightly in price yesterday. Other foodstuffs remained stationary or traveled upward. On the Chicago grain market the feeling, as indicated in the trading, was that prices would continue to recede as a part of the general scheme of deflation. Livestock prices in Chicago continued downward this month.

New York Mayor Asks for Facts

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Mayor John F. Hylan wants to know whether the statements that some of the gas companies are about to shut down because of the scarcity of gas oil are true, in order that he may know also whether the repetition of such statements is part of a campaign for a higher gas rate. He has instructed the commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity to investigate.

Food Prices Show Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Local food prices, charged hotel buyers by wholesale dealers have declined as much as 8 cents a pound for butter and 10 cents for beef during this month. Wholesalers refrained from comment yesterday, saying that it might injure their future trade. The price of meat yesterday morning was 2 cents less, and that of butter 1 cent less than on the preceding day. Sugar fell half a cent. New potatoes from the south are selling at \$1.60 a peck, retail. The freight car tie-up is given as the reason for no reduction in the cost of flour.

Tenants Bill Has Final Reading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The bill to continue for another year the law requiring landlords to give tenants at least 30 days notice in demanding that they vacate, one of five bills, passed by the House to relieve the rent crisis, received a final reading in the Senate yesterday. A third reading was given the measure allowing cities and towns to take land

and buildings by eminent domain to provide shelter for their inhabitants in emergency cases.

New York Restaurant Cuts Prices

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One restaurant yesterday announced a 20 per cent reduction in prices in its grill, although the prices in the cabaret, where dancing is allowed, remain the same. Food prices, as a whole, however, have not been affected, although wholesale meat prices are lower.

Orders Canceled; Mill Closes

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor  
Monitor Leased Wires

PUTNAM, Connecticut—The Putnam Woolen Company plant, employing more than 200 operatives, has been closed for an indefinite period, it was announced yesterday. Cancellation of orders was given as the reason for closing the plant.

## METHODIST REPORT ON UNIFICATION

DES MOINES, Iowa—Establishment of a religious educational system that will parallel the public school system at every point is planned in a report presented by the committee on Sunday schools to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, in session here. The report asks that the committee be given exclusive jurisdiction in week-day religious education.

The latest plan for unification of the Methodist Episcopal churches north and south, considered by a committee of the General Conference, proposes a joint general convention, to be composed of not less than 200 and not more than 400, one-half to be laymen and one-half to be ministers. Before this body would be laid all plans for unification. It is proposed that no plan be submitted which does not have the entire approval of the representatives of each church.

## DOCTORS WHO OBJECT TO PRESCRIBE LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to the opinion of the Echo of London, Ontario, medical practitioners in the provinces of Ontario would be glad to be relieved of the right to prescribe liquor. On the subject the Echo remarks: "There are in this and every community of any size, physicians who absolutely refuse to give or sell an order for liquor to anyone, being firmly convinced that alcohol is of no use whatever as a medicine. Others there are, and they are probably in the majority, who must be convinced that the applicant really needs whiskey before filling out and signing a prescription for it; and it is among those that are found the doctors who make no charge for permits. Then there are those—not a great number, it is said—who appear to consider the permit business an easy way of making money, some charging as high as \$3 apiece.

"We are of the opinion that physicians as a rule would much rather have nothing to do with the liquor traffic as it is conducted, and would welcome any amendment of the act which would relieve them of their part of it. The weakest point in the Ontario Temperance Act is the ease with which booze lovers appear able to get, if not all they want, at least considerable quantities of it."

HOOVER PAPER PLANNED

CHICAGO, Illinois—The "Hoover Herald" will be published daily during the Republican National Convention in Chicago next month in the interest of the candidacy of Herbert Hoover, it was announced yesterday. A number of prominent writers and cartoonists will be members of the staff.

ATLAS CRUCIBLE  
STEEL CO.

TRADE L-XX MARK  
REG. U. S. Pat. Off.

HIGH SPEED

Licensed Manufacturers of  
STAINLESS STEEL for cutlery

We also offer you another quality product in DEWARD non-shrinking tool steel. This steel for its purpose is easily a leader.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS  
DUNKIRK, N. Y.

U. S. A.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES

NEW YORK  
CHICAGO  
ST. LOUIS  
CLEVELAND

DETROIT  
PITTSBURGH  
BOSTON  
PHILADELPHIA

MONTREAL  
DAYTON  
TORONTO  
MINNEAPOLIS

## PRICE OF CUBAN SUGAR IS RISING

Enormous Demand in Short Market  
Is Cause, Says President  
Menocal—Conference Held  
at Washington With Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, who conducted the sugar investigation and whose bill to prevent reshipment of sugar from the United States is pending before the Senate, made public yesterday a cable message from President Menocal of Cuba, in which the latter outlined the present conditions of the Cuban sugar market. The most recent estimates of the sugar crop, the message said, indicate that it is 20 per cent less than the estimates of last September forecast. Price of the raw product is gradually rising, due to the enormous demand in a short market. The sugar on hand altogether totals 1,350,000 tons, with some 300,000 tons remaining to be made. President Menocal expressed the view that for the government to go into the market at this late date would merely stimulate prices and secure no advantage to the consumer.

"The speculators, independent of the producers, have largely influenced the situation," the message stated. The Oregon Senator also made public telegrams from leading refiners asserting that the price of refining is not advancing as rapidly as the price of the raw sugar goes up.

Conference With Dealers

About 30 of the leading sugar importers and dealers of the country, most of them from New York and Philadelphia, were in conference yesterday with Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer, Francis P. Garvan and Howard Pigg in regard to the sugar situation. It is said these men hold the key to the situation and they were asked to cooperate with the Department of Justice in holding down prices.

The net result of the conference was the appointment of a committee of three representatives of the sugar dealers to meet with A. W. Riley, special Assistant Attorney-General, in New York at the earliest possible moment to see what can be done to better conditions, especially in the way of determining what are non-essentials and of diverting sugar from them to essentials. Mr. Riley has power to act for the department, and it is expected that the result of this meeting will be to free more sugar for domestic use at a moderate price.

Following is the text of the cable message to Senator McNary:

"American manufacturers and European countries have competed with each other for Cuban supplies. The speculators, independent of the producers, have largely influenced the situation. The Cuban planters and manufacturers of raw sugar sold freely last September at 6 1/2 cents to American and European users.

Steadily Advancing Market

Since then, with exceptional reactions, they have sold on a steadily advancing market, but as viewed here not very much to speculators, and today and for some time many large interests still making sugar are selling to American refiners and consumers only. The quantity of sugar in Cuba today is estimated at 1,350,000 tons, with perhaps 200,000 to 300,000 remaining to be made, or a total crop of 1,750,000 tons. What proportion remains to be sold is difficult if not impossible to ascertain. The larger part is certainly under engagement, some at fixed prices, but a considerable proportion will go to refiners at prices current on day of shipment. You are doubtless familiar with the margin of American refiners. It is a notable fact that in a number of instances they have steadily sold their product on a basis of cost of raw material, independent of much higher replacement values. With respect to negotiations now by the government or any other interest to take at a fixed price the remnant of sugar disposable

here, it is thought any such purchase would only result in stimulating prices.

Reduced Crop Serious

"Briefly reviewing Cuba's relations to existing conditions, the reduced crop has proved a great disaster to producer and consumer alike. But it is not to these alone that high prices are due, but to innumerable elements that enter into cost of production. It is understood here that sugar, being an article of daily household concern, is made conspicuous in the general discussion, but it is respectfully submitted that Cuba would gladly welcome a readjustment of the entire schedule of values."

In answer to an inquiry from Senator McNary, the National Sugar Refining Company said it was selling granulated at 20 1/2 cents and that on Thursday it paid 22 1/2 cents for 96 degree Cuba centrifugal, showing that the price of refining is not advancing as rapidly as the cost of raw sugar goes up.

Arbuckle Brothers wired: "Our last distribution of refined was at 23 cents less 2 per cent cash discount. We paid yesterday for last half May shipment from Cuba 22 cents, equal to 23.57 cents per pound duty paid."

The American Sugar Refining Company wired: "Our price for refined granulated is 21.5 cents. The last price we paid for Cuban raw sugar was 22.57 cents, duty paid. Market yesterday was 23.07 or higher. Today sellers are asking 23.57."

Another Sugar Cargo for Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The third cargo of sugar to arrive in this city in 30 hours was brought by the steamer Plainfield yesterday from Banes, Cuba. It totals 7,360,000 pounds, and is for the American Sugar Refining Company. After the steamer Levisa, with a cargo of 5,683,000 pounds of raw sugar from Cuba, docked on Thursday morning, the Oculme came in on Thursday night, with a supply comprised of Cuban raw sugar and some refined sugar loaded at Philadelphia.

RANK OF LIBRARIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California—The Academic Council of Leland Stanford Junior University has granted to the library staff academic rank according to salary. This is an innovation of first-rate importance in the library world. It is an official recognition of the academic character of library activities, which is the goal university librarians all over the United States are striving for. With the present salary schedule at Stanford the librarian will take the rank of professor, the assistant librarian that of assistant professor and most of the department heads, instructors.

Patrons of The Shepard Stores Shall Not Lose by  
Their Loyalty

These Immense Markdowns and  
Hard Won Special Purchases

Represent NOT an effort to unload heavy stock, NOT a fear of falling prices,  
but The Straightforward Everyday Determination To Give You, Our Patrons, a Greater Buying  
Advantage Than Is Offered Elsewhere.

The merchandise is new and good—worth every cent of the original price; marked  
down for the one reason stated above. Such values cannot be offered indefinitely or  
often. We can say only, "Buy while such Buying is Possible."

Irish Table Linens

At About 1/2 Today's Market

Prices

It is an unusual collection of Pure Irish Linen  
Table Cloths, Napkins and Damask, purchased a  
year ago—and just arrived from Belfast on the  
steamer Tullamore.

Linen Table Cloths and Napkins to  
Match

An unusually serviceable quality of linen, in  
spot, clover, tulip and ivy patterns, makes Table  
Cloths of two sizes and Napkins to match.

117 Table Cloths, 2x2 yards. Each 7.00

16 Table Cloths, 2x2 1/2 yards. Each 8.50

50 dozen Napkins, 22x22 inches. A dozen 8.00

Snowy Table Cloths and Napkins of a beautiful  
bleached damask, come in beautiful round  
designs.

30 Table Cloths, 2x2 yards. Each 9.50

3 Table Cloths, 2x2 1/2 yards. Each 12.00

30 dozen Napkins, 22x22 inches. A dozen 11.00

Fine Double Damask in beautiful rose and  
scroll designs makes these distinctly beautiful  
Table Linen.

8 Table Cloths, 2x2 yards. Each 12.00

4 Table Cloths, 2x2 1/2 yards. Each 14.50

10 dozen Napkins, 22x22 inches. A dozen 15.00

500 Yards of All-Linen Damask

All-Linen Damask,  
66 inches wide, from  
another shipment.  
A yard 2.10

64 Dozen Napkins,  
22x22 inches.  
A dozen 6.85

Striking Reductions of  
Bedmuslins

Don't underestimate the importance of this sale.  
We have taken fine, fresh Sheets, Sheeting and  
Pillow Cases right out of our own stock and have  
marked them down. Also small lots of Blankets,  
Spreads and Puffs.

Sheets

Sheets made from Standard Sheeting at prices  
from 10% to 15% less than manufacturer's price.  
Sheets, size 54x90 inches. Were 2.10. Each 1.85

Bontex Sheets, 63x99 in. Were 2.75. Each 2.15

Clinton Sheets, 63x108 in. Were 2.85. Each 2.30

Sheets in Broken Lots—These are all made from  
Standard Cottons and are all full size, some 81x90  
inches, and some 81x99 inches, and are worth in  
today's market 2.85 to 3.10. Each 2.45

Pillow Cases

Pillow Cases, linen finish, 45x36 inches, with 3  
and 1-inch hems. Were 65c. Each 50c

Sheeting

Bleached Cotton, 36 inches wide, some cambric  
finish and some soft finish. A good quality for  
underwear. Were 55c. A yard 39c

Bleached Sheeting, 2 1/4 yards wide, standard quality.  
Short lengths. Were 90c. A yard 79c

All Remnants 1-3 Off Regular Price

This includes Cotton  
Sheeting, Pillow  
Cases, Cottons and  
36-inch Cotton for  
underwear.

(Tremont Street—Fourth  
Floor)

THE SHEPARD STORES

TREMONT STREET WINTER STREET TEMPLE PLACE  
COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE  
BOSTON, MASS.

freight cars. Some of this equip-  
ment is being built or has been con-  
tracted for, but the \$125,000,000 will  
buy only about one-fourth of the  
rest. The railroads will have to  
assume the burden for the rest. The  
commission will grant a hearing on  
May 29 on applications for loans  
under the transportation act. If pur-  
chase of equipment is planned with  
the loans, details of the kinds of  
equipment should be given with ap-  
plications.

In allocating the fund for purchase  
of equipment the commission will not  
follow any arbitrary methods, but will  
endeavor to apportion the fund in  
a way to meet best the needs of the  
entire country.

At the hearing on May 29, the uti-  
lization of the entire fund of \$300-  
000,000 will be taken up, and it is  
hoped that a comprehensive plan may  
be worked out. Applications for  
loans, however, will be received before  
the hearing.

Texas Reports Car Shortage

AUSTIN, Texas—A shortage of 3350  
cars to move grain, which is said to be  
spoiling in the Texas Panhandle be-  
cause of lack of storage facilities, was  
reported yesterday to the Interstate  
Commerce Commission by the Texas  
Railroad Commission. It also was re-  
ported that 2800 cars of grain were  
tied up by congestion at Galveston,  
Texas. The Texas commission urged  
that the United States Shipping Board  
and the British Embassy be requested  
to send additional bottoms to Gal-  
veston.

BREAK IN MAY COTTON  
IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—There was  
a spectacular break in May cotton  
yesterday. Trading in current May  
contracts ended at midday, and late  
in the forenoon there was a selling  
movement which carried the price off  
from 42.75, the high point of the morn-  
ing, to 38.80, or more than four cents  
per pound below the recent high re-  
cord. The last sale was at the low  
point of the day, and it seemed to be  
the opinion among local traders that  
May longs had underestimated the  
amount of cotton that might be ten-  
dered. Later months showed declines  
of about 70 to 75 points from Thurs-  
day night's closing quotations.

Amendments to the by-laws of the  
New York Cotton Exchange, approved  
by the board of managers, should con-  
tinue the present form of contracts  
indefinitely. The legislation which  
established them on March 4 of last  
year was connected with war time  
measures which expire by limitation  
on June 1, next. The amendments  
have been devised to eliminate uncer-  
tainty and will be voted upon by mem-  
bers of the exchange before the open-  
ing of the market on June 1.



RAILROAD STRIKERS  
THINK VICTORY WON

Freight Congestion so Serious as to Amount to Emergency Which Would Entitle Them to Recognition, It Is Claimed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Leaders of the men who defied the railroad brotherhood executives and left work several weeks ago, and who are now practically outlawed by the brotherhoods and have an organization of their own, are convinced that they have won their victory and that the Railroad Labor Board, now operating under the Esch-Cummings law, will shortly consent to recognize their case and assure them the advance in wages which they insist they need, and for which they have now waited in vain for two years.

According to George H. Evans, president of the Eastern Railwaymen's Association, one of the organizations formed since the men walked out, the men believe that the justice of their case will soon be recognized and that this will enable them to return to work and thus relieve the freight congestion, about which the railroads are complaining bitterly. In a long interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, Mr. Evans was emphatic in expressing the conviction that the congestion could not be relieved to any appreciable extent until the expert switchmen now out went back to work.

## Inconsistency Alleged

He alleged an inconsistency in the railroads' claim that there is a simultaneous shortage of cars and a congestion of cars. The truth is, he says, that the congestion of freight cars was caused by the absence of the only experienced men who knew how to classify those cars in and out of the yards. It takes months to train such men, he said, and the roads must have the old men back if this work is to be done properly.

Freight congestion, Mr. Evans said, was so serious that it amounted to an emergency within the meaning of the Esch-Cummings law. He pointed out that thus far the Railroad Labor Board had refused to recognize the men who walked out, because they had been read out of court by the brotherhood leaders and because the Esch-Cummings act permitted them to recognize only those who remained at work.

Mr. Evans recalled that this law required that each party to a dispute must do its utmost to keep the railroads running. The board argued that the men who quit work certainly had not done this, but Mr. Evans wished it to be remembered, also, that the general managers of the roads, just after their return to private ownership, had flatly refused to meet the men's requests, and he believed that this refusal convicted them also of not doing their best to keep the roads running.

## Existence of Emergency

But it was apparently forgotten, Mr. Evans continued, that the Esch-Cummings law gave the board power to recognize men not at work in case an emergency existed. He pointed out that the Interstate Commerce Commission in formal orders issued on Thursday night, designed to relieve car congestion, declared the existence of an emergency within the meaning of the act. Mr. Evans argued that the Railroad Labor Board could not very well deny the existence of such an emergency any longer. And for this reason he believed it not unlikely that the various appeals already made to the board in behalf of the railroad men might soon be recognized.

Mr. Evans said that the men, about 700 in New York City, about 7000 within a 40-mile radius of the other side of the Jersey shore, and many thousands more throughout the country, were willing to go back to work on assurance, which they could trust, that a fair wage would be awarded them and that they would not be deprived of their seniority rights. They were willing to leave the wage question in the board's hands, but with a written pledge guaranteeing them an increase. They wanted assurance just as certain that they would not be penalized when they returned.

Committees representing the men from various parts of the country are now in Chicago in anticipation of being received by the board there, and Mr. Evans felt certain they would succeed. Not only had the congestion forced an official appraisal of the situation as an emergency, but thousands of messages from all parts of the country, from those who were being hampered by the

congestion, were doubtless flowing in upon the board, and these should assist in winning for the men the wage increase for which they had so long waited.

## Waterbury Strikers Claim Gains

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WATERBURY, Connecticut—Several state organizers arrived here yesterday to assist in recruiting members for the machinists union, which called out nearly 2000 skilled workmen on strike on Thursday. The union leaders claimed yesterday that their forces were strongly augmented, and that the strike was gaining impetus. Prominent manufacturers assert most positively that the strikers will not gain one demand while they are out. Until they have returned and have selected committees of Waterbury men, there is no hope, they say, for reaching a settlement. Many skilled mechanics have already quit the city.

## Little Inconvenience at Docks

NEW YORK, New York—Officials of coastwise shipping companies reported yesterday that there had been little inconvenience in handling freight shipments because of the walkout of lightermen on Thursday. Strike leaders asserted that 300 members of the lighter captains union were out in sympathy with the strike of longshoremen employed in handling goods from New Jersey terminals to coastwise piers.

## Managers Reply to Conductors

CHICAGO, Illinois—E. T. Whiter, chairman of the conference board of railroad managers, which is presenting its reply to the employees before the Railroad Labor Board, took up yesterday the demands of the railway conductors.

He presented statistics in an effort to refute the statement made before the board in Washington by the employees that the mileage basis of pay affected only a small number of men and should not be considered in making any decision in increases in pay. The railroad figures, he said, showed that 64 per cent of the men received pay on the mileage basis. He questioned the assertion made by L. E. Shepard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, that contracts and agreements made during the period of federal control are legally inherited by the railroads.

PRE-CONVENTION  
DEMOCRATIC SURVEY

CHICAGO, Illinois—With the Democratic convention a little more than a month away, a canvass shows that no one man has received as many as 100 pledged delegates, while the instructed delegates thus far chosen number 587. There are 242 delegates yet to be elected. Under the convention rules a two-thirds vote is required to nominate, or 728 out of the 1092 votes which will be cast in the convention.

Of those candidates who have votes instructed for them, the Attorney General, A. Mitchell Palmer, is leading with the 76 votes given to him by his home state of Pennsylvania this week. Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio is a close second, with 74 votes, the solid delegations of Ohio and Kentucky. The names of three favorite sons stand third, fourth and fifth in the list, Gov. Edward I. Edwards, of New Jersey, receiving his state's 28 votes, Senator Carter H. Glass having Virginia's 24, and Senator Robert L. Owen Oklahoma's 20.

James W. Gerard of New York, former ambassador to Germany, who filed a petition in South Dakota, will receive that state's 10 votes.

## NAVY PAROLE BOARD RULINGS

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire—The naval parole board, headed by Rear Admiral George R. Clark, judge-advocate of the United States Navy, decided yesterday that petitions for clemency in behalf of naval prisoners hereafter would be acted on by the board instead of by the commanding officer of the naval prison. Welfare organizations will not be allowed to send workers among the prisoners, and religious services and athletics for prison inmates will be conducted, respectively, by the naval chaplains and athletic officers. The board has been in session here since Tuesday.

ECONOMIST'S PLAN  
TO REDUCE PRICES

W. Jett Lauck Urges Taxation to Recover Excess War Profits, Stamping Production Costs, Federal Charters, and Publicity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Lack of courage on the part of dominant politicians in both parties to fight rampant profiteering is charged by W. Jett Lauck, former secretary of the War Labor Board and consulting economist of the railroad brotherhoods, in making public yesterday his program for ending present extortionate prices.

Taxation to recover for the people all excess war profits is the first point in the program, and the second is legislation to require stamping all commodities entering interstate commerce with the cost of production. As a third step, Mr. Lauck demands legislation requiring all industrial corporations engaged in interstate trade to take out federal charters which would put the finances, reorganizations and consolidations of these interests under federal control, in order to prevent capitalization of illegitimate earnings through stock dividends, and absorption of excess earnings by issuing fictitious securities.

## Continued Publicity Urged

Finally, Mr. Lauck feels that the campaign of publicity and education regarding profiteering must be continued, since neither the corporate producers, wholesalers, nor retailers can stand the stigma of being known as profiteers.

Living costs could easily enough be restored to normal, he asserts, if politicians and legislators would act courageously and honestly, instead of being deterred by consideration of the effect on campaign contributions of the hostility of great businesses, "which for many years have attempted to subordinate our democratic institutions to their pecuniary interests."

Labor, he declares, will not respond to demands for increased production so long as it knows its increased effort will merely make possible greater absorption by the profiteers. On the other hand, if labor can be shown that greater production will actually bring lower prices, that is, greater real wages—maximum production will readily follow.

Extravagance, waste, and excessive demands on the part of labor will continue just so long as excessive prices are being exacted by profiteering producers and distributors, and war millionaires are lavishly dissipating the wealth they accumulated during the national ordeal, he declares.

## Position of Wage Earner

"The wage earner," says Mr. Lauck, commenting on the increased production demand of certain persons, "feels certain that being asked to increase his output without any safeguards against profiteering is equivalent to urging him to work harder that he may be further robbed and his economic status further undermined."

"The two general principles which should govern any constructive program for bringing about a return to normal prices and a more equitable distribution of the output of industry are manifest," he continued. "They have always been obvious, but the dominant politicians of both parties, on the eve of a presidential campaign, have not had the courage to give them a practical application, and thus relieve the sufferings of our people and ameliorate the grievous conditions of the world. The two principles of effective action should be the elimination of profiteering and the participation of the public in the output of industry, and the acceleration of industrial and agricultural production and the elimination of the waste and extravagance that is prevalent among all classes."

Profiteering, he insists, must be stopped before anything else can be done. Then both objects can be gained without any injury to existing institutions. Restitution to the public is demanded of "dishonorable gains . . . of

certain firms and corporations either because of the necessities, ignorance or helplessness of the public."

## Profiteer Cannot Stand Light

Public indignation will go far toward correcting abuses, Mr. Lauck believes. The present drop in prices, he asserts, is due largely to the efficacy of what has also been done in bringing the facts to the public. The profiteer, individual or corporate, cannot stand the light of public knowledge. Further light should be thrown upon profiteering insistently, Mr. Lauck asserts.

Stamping production costs on goods, he points out, would make the profits of retailer and jobber known at once to the consumer. Strict control of capitalization of corporations is advocated, and in connection with the restitution of war profits, Mr. Lauck remarks:

"The war was an interregnum in which Capital should not have received abnormal return, but should have been used for the common good and should have received only its maintenance and usual rate of return." Thus war bonds would be increased in value. "The people offered their lives and treasures that the world might be made safe for democracy. They cannot now permit those firms and corporations who used the national emergency as a means of illegitimate profits to get away with any of their illegitimate gains." Labor, and a part of the general public, he contends, now has come to hold that industry is a social institution and cannot be allowed to become mere profit-making.

AMERICAN LEGION TO  
AID FRENCH CHILDREN

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The American Legion yesterday inaugurated a campaign for the redemption of 3000 of the more than 3700 fatherless French children whom the American Expeditionary forces cared for during the war. It was said that only about 500 of the children had been able to live without outside assistance since the American Expeditionary Force ceased to provide for them. The 42 members of the national headquarters staff of the Legion here took the initiative in the movement by voting to adopt at least one of the orphans each.

## JEWELERS' TRAINING SCHOOL

MILFORD, Massachusetts—Plans of jewelry manufacturers of New England for the establishment of a training school for workmen, said to be the first of its kind in this country, took tangible form today when the purchase of a large estate in this town was announced. A mansion and barn will be used for housing the students and for workrooms and it is hoped to have the school in operation by fall. The New England Jewelers Association and the jewelry trade associations of each of the New England states are back of the project. The school will be known as the New England Jewelry Manufacturers Institute.

BUSINESS MEN TO  
HELP PROHIBITION

Committee to Support Eighteenth Amendment Organizes in Massachusetts "to Counteract Propaganda" of Wet Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—About 30 representative Massachusetts business men—merchants and manufacturers—forming the nucleus of what may become a great nation-wide business men's organization to uphold and promote the interests of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, the manifold economic benefits of which are becoming generally recognized in business and industrial circles, met at the Boston City Club on Friday and organized the Business Men's Committee to Support the Eighteenth Amendment, with Charles M. Cox, at the head of a large feeds and grain house, as temporary chairman. It was said that many of these men never had been associated with the prohibition movement but had recently become vitally interested because of the benefits they are experiencing in their own business.

In its declaration the new organization says that "having observed the great social and economic benefits of prohibition in depleting jails, almshouses and asylums, in elevating our entire social, industrial and business life, we the undersigned citizens of Massachusetts hereby form the Business Men's Committee to Support the Eighteenth Amendment for the following purposes:

"To counteract the propaganda of various organizations representing the liquor interests designed to defeat the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and to encourage the spread of information with regard to the benefits of national prohibition."

"We expect to enlist the cooperation of a large number of business men who are now thoroughly convinced that prohibition is an economic asset to the United States," said one of the promoters of the movement. "Even under war-time prohibition the economic value of prohibition was felt and with the change to constitutional prohibition and the operation of the Volstead enforcement act, these benefits have been increasingly manifested. Throughout the industries generally there seems to be a unanimous agreement that the absence of liquor has materially improved conditions, and I doubt if there is any manufacturer who wants to take the chances of returning to anything like the situation that existed before the exit of the saloon through indorsement of any modification of the Volstead act."

"Time and again public attention has been called to instances of economic benefit to the industrial world. Manufacturers everywhere agree that production has been increased materially and that the general morale of their establishments has been

raised by the absence of the saloon. Monday morning lethargy and absences have been reduced to a minimum and accidents have been diminishing. They see, too, a better understanding between employer and employee and a general disposition to improve the quality of the product. Such results as these cannot be overlooked even by the most radical opponent of prohibition."

It was announced that a secretary would be employed at once and the work of carrying out the aims of the organization begun. Among the members of the new organization are Charles H. Jones of the Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company, H. F. Kendall; Allan C. Emery of the Lockwood Greene Company; Henry S. Dennison of the Dennison Manufacturing Company; Charles J. Prescott of the W. H. McElwain Company; Albert L. Scott of the Lockwood Greene Company; Alexander Bill of Alexander H. Bill & Co.; Henry I. Hartman of Chase & Harriman, Inc.; Roger W. Babson; Howard Conoley of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, and E. H. Ellison of the Proctor Ellison Company.

MR. BAKER DEFENDS  
ARMY AND ACADEMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Defense of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, against the charges of Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, that it accepts ill-prepared material, and of the criticism that it may menace democratic institutions, appears in a letter written by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, which was read into the Congressional Record yesterday by Julius Kahn (R.), Representative from California. Mr. Baker contends that no institution drawing students from so wide a geographical area obtains better material than West Point.

As to criticism of the regular army as an institution, he says: "If this criticism is taken to imply that a regular army in the United States is a menace to our institutions, or is provocative of wars of aggression, I frankly challenge its historical truth. I know of no war in which America has been engaged, offensive or defensive, which was brought about by army pressure, or indeed stimulated by military desire, nor has there been within my life time, or within the history of the country, so far as my knowledge of it goes, a time when the army or army opinion was in the slightest degree menacing to the liberties of the American people or subordinate to civil control."

## CROSS-COUNTRY AERIAL SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—At the Pan-American Aeronautic Congress held here it is announced that the first trans-continental aerial system in the United States will be inaugurated this summer, to carry both passengers and freight.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS  
INQUIRY TO BE OPEN

Chairman of Investigating Committee a Staunch Supporter of the Johnson Candidacy—Campaign Managers Summoned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—To carry out the purposes of the Borah resolution for the investigation of the alleged use of "slush funds" by presidential candidates to influence the election of delegates in the primaries, the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee named a subcommittee yesterday to which orders were given to conduct a thorough inquiry and to report its findings to the full committee, which, in its turn, will make a report to the Senate. William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, a staunch supporter of Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, for the presidential nomination, was chosen as chairman of the investigating committee.

As soon as the subcommittee, which is composed of three Republicans and two Democrats, was appointed, managers of the campaigns of the various candidates were summoned to Washington by telegraph and ordered to be present at the opening session of the hearing next Monday. The full Privileges and Elections Committee decided that the hearings should be public. Campaign managers will be required to answer under oath all questions regarding campaign activities, to open their accounts and to give a detailed explanation of the receipts of funds and the expenditures.

A resolution adopted by the full committee outlined the duties and powers of the subcommittee and authorized it to "proceed in the work with which it is charged with all dispatch"; the resolution further empowered the subcommittee to create subcommittees of its own for the investigation of specific questions.

The powers granted to the investigators will enable it to sit both at San Francisco and Chicago while the conventions are in progress. This privilege could be used as a powerful political weapon, as the subcommittee will have an opening to all the avenues of publicity. Should the inquiring body be able to sustain by evidence the charges made against Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood's managers, there will be no compunction in making the fact public at the very moment that the balloting in Chicago is in progress, it was declared.

Granting the intense desire of the promoters of the inquiry for cleaner politics and for discouraging corruption, there is little doubt, it is thought, that it partakes to some extent of a political character and is not entirely free from partisanship at that.

Paine's



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## UNREST AMONG THE MINERS OF WALES

Between Employers and Men  
Antagonism Has Grown up,  
Fostered by Extremists and  
Partisans on Both Sides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England—It is interesting to understand just exactly why it is that the South Wales miners invariably take the lead in formulating and pursuing the policy of the Miners Federation of Great Britain. Why is it that the workers in the Welsh coal field invariably show a willingness to reject proposals that are acceptable to their fellow-workers in other districts, and are prepared to withdraw their labor as a protest?

For many years there has been a considerable amount of unrest among the Welsh miners, during which the relations between employers and men have been extremely unsatisfactory, resulting frequently in disputes, many of which have attained serious proportions. Between employers and men in many districts a bitter antagonism has grown up, fostered to some extent by extremists and tactless partisans on both sides.

### A Trial of Strength

This eagerness to pick a quarrel, to prefer a trial of strength rather than submit to arbitration, cannot be entirely, even mainly due to the fiery Celtic temperament. Perhaps of all the mining districts, the inhabitants of South Wales are less given to brawling; they are on the whole more temperate in their habits, devoted to their Elsteddodd (singing festivals) and to education.

Disputes in other industries than mining, before the war were comparatively rare, and they never assumed such proportions as those which have characterized the latter industry during recent years. A commission appointed by the government some years ago attributed much of the discontent to the physical and geographical conditions of the mine fields and to a mixed population, caused by the migration into the valleys consequent upon the discovery of coal.

The mining villages have been built haphazard, crowded into narrow valleys and shut in on either side by mountains whose sides narrow down in many instances, so that barely enough space is allowed on the level for a main road and a railway in addition to the river itself. Frequently, also, in the midst of the dwelling houses, coke ovens, by-product plants, and similar undertakings have been built. Open-air recreation is usually denied the inhabitants; the amount of land suitable for gardening and allotments is limited, all of which has to be taken into account as having serious effects from the moral and social point of view.

### Economic Causes

Of the economic causes, first in importance is the high quality of the coal produced—especially the steam and anthracite coal—and the virtual monopoly which these coals enjoy, the demand for which has proved a sufficient inducement for the continual sinking of new pits. The development has been so rapid that in order to attract the requisite labor, better piecework prices have had to be offered, and this in turn leveled up the rates at the older collieries.

In the same connection there is also the fact that a number of colliery undertakings have for many years past been paying what the miners consider to be enormous dividends, a few having, in three years, returned in the shape of dividends, the capital originally invested. Of utmost importance, however, is the failure of the municipalities to rise to a sense of their civic responsibilities in providing congenial surroundings and institutions where the younger generation, thirsting for knowledge, could flourish.

It is hardly creditable for instance, that, according to a "Report on Library Provision and Policy," not only is there no municipally maintained public library to be found in the whole of the central Glamorgan block of the South Wales coal field, but even dignified municipal buildings are rare. It is felt that owing to this absence of municipal centers and centralized institutions, the development of the civic spirit and the sense of social solidarity—what may in short be called the community sense—is seriously retarded.

If the authorities have failed to furnish facilities for education, there has been no neglect on the part of the miners themselves, who appear to have taken to social, political and economic questions very readily. With the spread of elementary education, and the slow development of the desire for a clear understanding of the conditions under which the workers live—a change has spread over the spirit of the miners' lodges. Assimilated in the writing of English, American and continental Socialists, the meeting rooms, used at one time solely for trade union purposes, have become centers of educational work in the so-called "social sciences," from which lectures and classes have been organized.

### Centers of Activity

In consequence of this, the lodges have become centers of social and political activity more potent perhaps than any other of the social movements in the community. The development inside the lodges has been rapid and interesting. The miners were first content to send representatives to the House of Commons simply as Liberals, and Liberals they were both in spirit and policy. There was none of the separatist class-conscious program, characteristic of the modern working class movement.

Their representatives were elected for the main purpose of safeguarding the special interests of the workers in the mining industry.

Contrary to, and in spite of the wishes of their older leaders, particularly those who were members of Parliament, the new school of thought compelled the latter to sever their connection with the orthodox parties and line up with the new Labor Party, demanding that their representatives should be first and foremost representatives of Labor, with a program of social reform involving the reconstruction of the whole basis of society. Upon every public body Labor was to be represented. To quote from a statement: "Labor representation upon any public body from the smallest parish council up to the House of Commons, and the agitation and organization necessary thereto."

It is a remarkable fact that keen and enthusiastic as the Welsh miners are for education, neither the University Extension lectures, nor the Workers Education Association, nor the teachings of the younger school of Oxford democrats, have made any great headway amongst them. This is possibly due to their late arrival upon the scene, after the Socialist organizations had become firmly established in every village and hamlet throughout the valleys. University lectures are suspect as teaching from the employers' point of view.

### Labor College of London

Education in social science is not impartial. Arithmetic, grammar and similar subjects, all classes in the community are agreed upon, but economics, for instance, where theories of value enter into the discussion, are decidedly partial and a man's point of view is determined very much on whether he is the owner or merely the operator of a machine.

It is, therefore, held that the workman must organize his own education, train his own teachers, who will state the case from the working class point of view. Thus it is that there are today hundreds of classes in South Wales alone, run under the auspices of the Labor College of London, the financial responsibilities for which have been assumed by the National Union of Railwaymen and the South Wales Miners Federation.

The subjects taken are almost invariably confined to economics, industrial history and the modern working class movement. Education, then, is often degraded into a gross materialistic conception of cause and effect, and the essential spirituality of education is neglected or forgotten altogether.

### Case of the Employers

The employers and mine managers themselves are not much better off. As a distinguished Welsh writer has pointed out: "They are as a class not much more liberally educated than the workers; they are not less responsible for the barbaric relations which now prevail in the economic world; and in any case their ignorance and distortion of mind is a growing danger to the community." Commenting upon this, another authority says: "We would suggest that further facilities should, therefore, be granted for the spread of education, and of knowledge—not knowledge in the narrow limited sense of equipment; but knowledge in the spirit of truth and pursued for its own ends." For the consummation of this, every educationalist conversant with the conditions in the Welsh coal fields will steadfastly persevere.

## COALITION AS BRITISH FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The recent furor caused in British political circles by the proposal of Mr. Lloyd George that the two great historical parties in the state, Tory and Liberal, should continue their mutual cooperation as a coalition in the face of difficulties which have marked the post-war period, finds an echo in a communication addressed to the press by a member of the National Liberal Club, O. F. MacLagan.

The writer expresses his conviction that coalition government is the best form of government for all countries at the present time and his views consequently have some interest outside Great Britain.

"We have struck a new note in the League of Nations," he says. "This means that nations, though retaining their independence, will in the future when the world has simmered down, work together instead of against each other. Differences will be discussed instead of being fought about. This principle in parties has been tested during the war with beneficial results. All sections then agreed that such cooperation was best. The unifying element was danger. Surely the danger of anarchy, waste and holding up of progress by forces canceling each other out should be as unifying as war. It only needs our various leaders to see the beauty of the idea to become so."

"This is the new development of cooperation and should permeate all countries. Let parties, whilst retaining their separate individuality, unite for the friendly discussion of problems. There are more meeting points than most people imagine. Why should not government be composed of all parties and agree on a common course of action instead of simply blocking each other's way. Destructive criticism and bitter personalities alone will achieve little."

"Each party can keep its institutions and propaganda. Time will show the survival of the fittest. But they can be friendly and join together in the government as they have done so successfully before. Do not let a really good idea be killed by the phrase that 'coalitions were never killed.' Our recent experience is without precedent and proves coalition to be feasible and good."

## NEW ZEALAND FAILS TO ABOLISH STRIKES

Compulsory Arbitration Breaks  
Down When Workers Refuse  
to Accept Awards and Opin-  
ion Is Against Punishment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—A dispute between the miners and the coal-owners, after continuing for more than six months and involving New Zealand in a serious shortage of coal, has been settled by the personal intervention of the Prime Minister, who brought the parties together and assisted in the framing of an agreement.

The miners did not stop work. They "went slow," a form of strike that has become familiar in New Zealand, and cut down production by about one-third. They were demanding the abolition of the contract system (piecework), a six-hour day, a five-day week, and a minimum wage of £1 a day. The new agreement gives them a 50 per cent advance on pre-war wages, the old hours (about 35 per week), a minimum wage of 12s. a day under the contract system, and various concessions in conditions. The miners have made it clear that they do not regard this as final and that they will renew their original demands later.

This prolonged dispute, which has proved a serious matter for New Zealand, is another illustration of the fact that attempts to regulate industrial disputes by law have not proved effective in this country. The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, which caused New Zealand to be described at one time as "the land without strikes," has been on the statute book for more than 25 years and it has been subject to constant amendment and addition. Successive parliaments have sought to remedy the defects revealed by experience, but today the act seems to have more critics and fewer friends than at any other time in its history.

### Labor Grows Suspicious

The strongest and most militant of the labor unions refuse to bring their disputes within its scope, and Labor generally shows an increasing tendency to regard the act as a weapon of the "employing class" rather than as a means of asserting just demands. The conciliation councils and the Arbitration Court, it should be understood, are still busy, and their recommendations and awards are accepted by sections of the workers. But the more serious industrial disputes proceed unchecked by the act.

What is the cause of the partial failure of state industrial arbitration in New Zealand? One cause, at any rate, is the absence of an effective instrument of compulsion. The framers of the act realized that it would not be feasible to compel the compliance of labor unions, but they hoped to make it worth the while of the unions to accept the new conditions. The act offered important benefits (such as regulation of hours and wages, and

preference of employment to unionists) to unions which voluntarily registered under its provisions. A union could cancel its registration after giving due notice, but while it remained registered it was to be bound by the decisions of the Arbitration Court, which had power to fine and even to imprison defaulting employers or unionists.

### Employers Could Be Sued

A union, having registered, could compel the attendance of the employers before the Arbitration Court, and it could at any time hale an employer before the court for breach of an award. The union, on the other hand, was held to be bound by the award of the court and it could not make new demands during the currency of an agreement or go on strike without becoming liable to penalties.

The essential weakness of the scheme was revealed the first time that a registered union defied the court. All went well for some years, while the court was busy raising wages and improving conditions in almost all branches of industry. The obedience of employers was not difficult to secure. But there came a time when the court gave the workers less than they had asked or even refused to improve their conditions at all. Then the thoughts of the unionists returned to the old weapon of the strike, and the Arbitration Court and the government discovered that the force behind the law was inadequate. Small fines imposed on unions or members of unions were mere irritants; large fines could not be collected, and public opinion, which is the deciding factor in the enforcement of any law, would not tolerate the imprisonment of workers on a wholesale scale for pressing industrial demands.

### Registration Canceled

That really is where the matter stands today, despite many efforts to make the law effective. Some of the more powerful unions have canceled their registration and are dealing with the employers outside the act altogether. The employers, who bitterly opposed the arbitration law at its inception, are usually found now demanding that disputes shall be referred to the court, while the workers want independent negotiations.

New Zealand appears to be moving, rather painfully, toward a new organization of industry. The workers are content no longer to confine their discussions with the employers to wages and conditions of labor. They demand a share in the control of industry.

A disquieting feature of the situation is that the unskilled workers are more drastic and more aggressive in their demands than the skilled workers. The waterside workers, for example, are demanding the right to control all labor on the wharves through their own organization.

But a soundly democratic community, with a high standard of education and of comfort, is not likely to be led far astray by the extremists. The industrial troubles that are afflicting New Zealand will produce their own solutions in the end, and the new order will be better than the old. The government is setting an example to private employers by arranging to give the miners representation on the board of management of the state coal mines.

## FINANCIAL STATUS OF BRITISH LINES

Railways Hope to Earn Nearly  
Enough to Pay Expenses and  
Meet Government Guarantee

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Recent demands on the part of the railwaymen in Great Britain for an increase of wages, which will add several millions to the cost of working, give added interest to an authoritative statement purporting to represent the actual financial position of British railroads at the moment.

For the financial year to the end of March last, the Government guarantee to the railways involved a charge on the Exchequer of £40,500,000. This is £4,500,000 less than the estimate made in August last, which was £45,000,000. On the one hand, the advance in freight rates has since January 15th brought in an increased revenue of £9,000,000; and on the other hand, the unforeseen charges have implied an additional expenditure of £5,000,000.

This year the expectation apparently is that with the increased freight rates chargeable over the whole twelve months the railways will, on the basis of present rate of wages, very nearly pay their working expenses and earn sufficient net revenue to meet the Government guarantee to the shareholders which is roughly £45,000,000. The estimate for the Ministry of Transport includes:

Expenses of Ministry, £400,000.  
Grants to transport undertakings (which may, or may not be paid), £1,000,000.

For purchase of rolling stock from the Disposal Board which can gradually be disposed of hereafter, £1,000,000.

Interest on capital cost of additional works, £1,000,000.  
But there is also a sum of no less than £21,000,000 payable to the companies in discharge of liabilities assumed by the government during the war for deferred maintenance. This is a non-recurring charge.

### Statistics of Operation

An interesting departure in the future will be the publication of full statistics, such as other countries have had for many years past, of railway operation. Henceforward traders will be able to know how many tons are carried in a wagon; how many wagons there are in a train; how many miles an engine hauls its train in an hour; how many train-miles—whether of passengers or of freight—it moves over its line per day or per annum; and so on.

If in future a railway company asks to be allowed to charge higher rates, it will have to show that the shortage of net revenue is not due to wasteful use of its plant and its appliances and extravagant methods of working. If it applies to Parliament for power to widen its line, it will have to prove that its traffic—the volume of which will be known—is really more than the existing line can reasonably be expected to carry. Each general man-

ager will, for the first time, be able to measure not only his own but his neighbor's achievement.

### High English Rates

Henceforward, also, it will be possible to compare the average of all rates for all traffic in Great Britain with similar averages in France or Germany. It will be possible to discuss whether the difference is partly due to obsolete plant and extravagant methods, or whether it is wholly justified by the higher speeds, the shorter hauls and the greater cost of English railways. When this point is reached, traders will for the first time be brought face to face with a vital question. Can they afford in competition with other countries to pay these high English rates? Would it not be well for them in their own interest to be content with a less costly and therefore cheaper service for their everyday business, and agree to pay charges on a higher scale for that small portion of their traffic for which rapid service is really essential?

The Ministry of Transport promises a new group of statistics which will be almost, if not quite, as valuable from the point of view of the general trade of the country as from the special railway point of view. Hitherto, except for mineral traffic, there has been no record of the tonnage of the separate articles conveyed on railways. Henceforward there will be separate records of the tons and ton-miles of 72 main commodities which, among them, constitute over 80 per cent of the total volume of the trade of the country. A depression or a boom in the cotton or the iron trade will be recorded automatically by the commodity statistics. There will be no vague estimates but actual figures of comparative increases or decreases.

### PRIVY COUNCILORS APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The King has approved the following to be sworn members of the Privy Council: C. A. McCurdy, K. C., on the occasion of the appointment as Minister of Food, in succession to G. H. Roberts, resigned, and T. B. Morrison, K. C., M. P., on the occasion of his appointment as Lord Advocate.

## PROPORTIONAL VOTES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Although the complicated new system of proportional voting will make it difficult to ascertain the final results in the New South Wales state elections, the first count showed that Labor had gained a very strong position and that Mr. W. A. Holman, the Nationalist Premier, would probably lose his seat.

Three hundred and ten nominations from seven distinct parties were received for the 90 seats in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly. The first counts indicated that, of 80 seats, Labor would take 42, the Nationalists 27, and the Progressives (representing a break away from the Nationalists) 11. There were still 10 very doubtful seats. An interesting feature in connection with the election is the fact that on the first preference vote, no member of the new Roman Catholic Party was returned.

### CHIMES TO BE REPAIRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The noted bells of the Royal Exchange are out of tune. Although the barrels have been corrected and the pins put right, they still strike a discordant note and it has been decided by the Gresham committee that they shall be repaired at a cost of £900, half to be borne by the Mercers Company and the rest by the Gresham Trust Company. The chimes were first put up in the Royal Exchange after the great fire of 1666 by a founder named Wightman, who was paid £65 for each hundredweight of metal. They played four times daily, on Sundays the 100th Psalm, and during the week "God Save the King." "There's nae luck about the house," "See the Conquering Hero Comes," "Life let us cherish," and "The Foot Guards March." In 1842 Charles Mears, the old bell founder of Whitechapel, cast a fresh peal when the bells were increased from nine to 15, costing £900. During the war the chimes were silent, which no doubt now accounts for their unsatisfactory condition.

*Wanamaker's*

Wanamaker "20 per cent. Off Everything"

Wave now sweeping the country  
is the BIG news

It is getting front-page spreads in the great newspapers in countless cities because nothing is of more vital interest to the people than the cost of living.

### The New York World

from its own correspondents reports that the "great price-cutting wave" included such towns in the West as Topeka, St. Louis, Tacoma, Seattle, San Francisco, Omaha, Minneapolis, Knoxville, Oklahoma City, San Antonio and Waco, where reductions were from 20 to 50 per cent.

### The New York Tribune

announces that bankers of the country attending a conference with the Federal Reserve Board in Washington pledged themselves to help in the drive on high prices, Governor Harding stating that "it is evident the country cannot continue to advance prices and wages, to curtail productions, to expand credits, and attempt to enrich itself by non-productive operations and transactions without fostering discontent and radicalism."

### The New York Evening Sun

publishes "reports from the leading industrial centres where the necessities of life are produced to the general effect that the crest of the high prices has been reached and in many instances passed. Nowhere is there found an indication that prices will be higher next Fall and Winter than they are now, and in most places it is indicated that a reduction is certain to come."

### The New York Times

announces the "price-cutting wave in East and West—from Boston to San Francisco"—that a "wide range of goods is now affected, and that in some cities is resulting in a very sensible reduction in the cost of living."

### The Associated Press

sends over its wires from Chicago the statement that "a wave of price cutting in retail clothing costs reaching from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Coast is reported. Dispatches from 24 cities in that territory told of promised reductions ranging from 15 per cent to minus profit."

### Speaking for the Manufacturers

Stanley A. Sweet, of New York City, president of the International Association of Garment Manufacturers, is reported in the New York World to have said at the annual convention at St. Louis: "The Manufacturer is as anxious for price reductions as the consumer, and present prices will decline when readjustment is brought about in other lines."

### The Merchants' Page


of the Sunday New York Times announced under the heading "Prices are down to stay," that "retail prices have come down to stay and the primary markets will have to accommodate themselves to the new conditions."

And it all started with this announcement of the Wanamaker Stores which still holds good:

Everything in the Wanamaker Stores (with exception of a few price-restricted articles and our Catalog stocks) is offered for a limited time at a deduction of 20 per cent from the actual prices

No goods sold to dealers. None C. O. D. Nothing on approval. Nothing returnable.

JOHN WANAMAKER  
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The BRIGHTON  
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An Oxford with Some Speed

Made of rich brown leather. A slim, tapering oxford with the lines of a racing thoroughbred. Strength in the heel and hindquarters, speed in the toe and forepart, style and get-there in every part of it, because it's a Walk-Over. This oxford is typically a young man's shoe and is attracting much attention among the new things for spring. Drop in and see for yourself.

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Sacramento



## FURTHER LIGHT ON PRE-WAR HISTORY

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg Says  
War in 1914 Was Legitimate  
Outlet for Self-Preservation of  
a Country and Its Dignity

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The inquiry of the German National Assembly into pre-war history, as already reported in The Christian Science Monitor, has just been published in detail. While considerable help was gained from a study of the Kautzky documents, accessible to everybody, the committee of investigation demanded a written reply to certain searching questions addressed to the leading men in the country at the time when Austria's ultimatum was sent to Serbia. Nine questions were asked, of which the following appear the most important, inasmuch as they called forth a mass of detailed information:

1. What was the political point of view of Mr. von Tschirschky in Vienna after the murder at Sarajevo and in what way was it influenced by the government in Berlin?

2. What political or military transactions and negotiations took place in Berlin or Potsdam on the 5th and 6th of July?

3. Whether military preparations took place before submitting the ultimatum? Or financial ones?

4. Whether the probable contents of the ultimatum were known in Berlin beforehand or not?

Among the names in diplomatic, military and financial circles that are appended to long and seemingly conscientious replies those of Mr. Krupp, Admiral von Tirpitz, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Mr. von Jagow, Mr. von Gwinner, Prince Lichnowsky and Admiral von Capelle give some idea of the far-reaching reach into the private lives and correspondence of men whose fingers were on the pulse of the Kaiser's Empire. There is no respecting of persons. The reply of Dr. Hugo Ganz, representative of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" in Vienna, is accounted of as much importance as that of Prince Stolberg, Ambassador at the Austrian Court. Three curt lines from Hugo Stinnes disclaiming any knowledge of military preparations in the days elapsing between the murder and the ultimatum, and as many from Freiherr von Kress, at the time Bavarian War Minister, to the same effect contrast strikingly with the many pages contributed by the authorities on finance and the inner economic situation.

### Pre-War Precautions Denied

All answers from officers on the active list are concise and unite in an absolute denial of pre-war preparations. Particularly illuminating to the rest of the world is the exposition given by Mr. von Jagow, Secretary of State, to the first query, in which he shows clearly that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg in a like lengthy reply, the state of affairs in the relationship between Vienna and Berlin and the events that culminated in the fateful ultimatum.

As seen by Mr. von Jagow the origin from which the constant Balkan unrest developed lay in the position taken up by Serbia toward the Danube monarchy. Friendly in the extreme during the lifetime of King Milan, matters altered considerably during the two reigns that followed. Hungarian interests served to augment the friction on the part of Austria. Advice from Berlin, while constantly advocating a better understanding was silenced upon the news of Sarajevo—regarded in these documents as the outcome of Pan-Serbian propaganda. The dynasty was the chief—practically the only—factor that saved an empire composed of so many conflicting elements as constituted the races inhabiting Austro-Hungary from disintegration. A whole future lay in the hands of the murdered Archduke.

### Russia Propagated Unrest

Unrest, persistently propagated by Russia—the formation of the Balkan Alliance, while ostensibly directed against Turkey was recognized as being aimed at Kaiser Franz Joseph—had culminated at last, according to von Jagow, in the spring of 1914 in press attacks against Germany. The War Minister had gone so far as to publish an article entitled, "Russia Is Ready." The French press seconded it. The Russian Ambassador in Belgrade was openly the most eager furtherer of Serbian politics as directed against Vienna. This town was the center of the Tzar's Balkan policy, which aimed at establishing Russian hegemony as far as the Adriatic. In this plan "Serbia," said Iswolsky, "is a most important factor as the south Slav center."

Such was the position of affairs in German eyes when Vienna appealed to Berlin, informing the government of steps that would be taken against Serbia and reminding it of its ancient alliance. The actual wording of the ultimatum seems not to have been known beforehand. The statements of von Jagow to this effect are borne out by those of Mr. Zimmermann, who mentions that he received the text of it from Mr. von Tschirschky at the same time as Count Szogyeny made it known to the former, on the evening of July 22. Mr. von Jagow went to see him at once and informed him (Zimmermann) that he found the tone too sharp and had told the Ambassador so, who replied that an alteration of the wording was impossible as Belgrade would receive it next day and Vienna published it officially at the same moment. "So that we," concluded Mr. von Jagow, "can unfortunately do nothing more."

### Efforts to Crush Unrest

From all accounts it seems clear that while Germany well understood,

crush the unrest that threatened to undermine the very foundations of the Dual Monarchy, both countries believed that Russia would hesitate before letting Serbia take the final plunge. It was hoped apparently that the differences of opinion could be localized, should the contrary happen. For this reason Berlin advised Vienna to act quickly, and disclaimed any influence upon a purely Austrian quarrel. An interview with the Kaiser, which Admiral von Capelle cites in his statements bears out this fact.

"On Monday, July 6, 1914, in the absence of Chief Admiral von Tirpitz, I received a telephone command to come to the Neues Palais immediately—between 7-8 a. m. I found the Kaiser in the garden ready dressed for his northern trip. He walked up and down with me for a short time and the following is the gist of his conversation: He did not believe in any sudden warlike developments. The Tzar would surely not take sides with murderers of a prince. Moreover Russia and France were unprepared. On the advice of the Chancellor, to avoid all appearance of uneasiness, he would not postpone his journey. At the same time he wished to inform me of the situation so that I could ponder eventualities. The Kaiser did not mention England. A meeting of military authorities could not have taken place after this conversation as His Majesty left immediately for Kiel."

### Plans Ripe For Execution

M. Warburg, the banker, who had a long conversation with the Kaiser in 1914 shortly before the attack in Sarajevo, states that the conversation turned upon Russian armaments and French plans for building a railway on the frontier for military purposes. The Kaiser seemed to think that a war against Germany was planned for the year 1916. He quoted the opinion of certain circles that deemed it better not to wait until the said plans were ripe for putting into execution. But nevertheless he did not make the impression of believing in a coming war at a short date, nor of an intention to provoke the same. Not long after this conversation can have taken place the Kaiser spoke to Mr. Krupp von Bohlen-Halbach in Kiel, to the effect that the political situation would become serious should, contrary to expectations, Russia and England stand by the Serbian regicides.

"After this conversation," says Mr. Krupp, "I consulted the directors of our concern as to whether in case of mobilization, sufficient supplies were already in hand. They informed me that current stock was always large enough to carry on the business of the factory for a considerable length of time, even in the case of supplies being cut off. Moreover, as I was personally convinced of an amicable settlement of the difficulty until the ultimatum was published, neither financial nor other preparations on the part of the firm were undertaken in the slightest degree."

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg concludes his own long dissertation upon political events up to the month of July, 1914, with a comparison of the pacifist policy of 1920 and public opinion at the former date. War was then regarded as a legitimate outlet for the self-preservation of a country and its dignity. The Austro-Serbian conflict, if localized, was perfectly allowable, from all points of view, and no other power had, till then, allowed pacifist theories to interfere with its own interests.

## PREMIER DISMISSED BY EMIR FEISUL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—A disagreement has arisen between Emir Feisul and Riza Pasha Er Rikabi. It appears that Emir Feisul was displeased because his Prime Minister did not carry out his orders but thwarted his policy. Riza Pasha in fact, having delayed in intrusting functions to the Damascians who are at Damascus, and having authorized the exportation of a larger quantity of cereals than that fixed, was recently summoned before the Emir, who expressed his profound displeasure.

In reply the Prime Minister tendered his resignation, which was accepted. When this news reached official circles, the high officials hastened to the Emir and represented to him what an unpleasant impression would be produced everywhere, by this hasty dismissal of Er Rikabi. Emir Feisul was convinced and Riza Pasha was retained in his post.

## NO ALIENS WANTED IN SOUTH PACIFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—"We must make sure that no alien race is established in the islands of the South Pacific," Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, assured the Chamber of Commerce Conference at Wellington recently. He also hinted that the Indian strike in Fiji had much more behind it than an industrial disturbance.

"If we people of the British race do not manage the affairs of the islands of the South Pacific, then another race will do it," said Mr. Massey. "This question is of very great importance. You have seen what has happened in Fiji lately. I can tell you that the trouble in Fiji is no ordinary strike. I was behind the scenes to some extent. Look what has happened in Hawaii. There are 60,000 Japanese there and all the power of the United States cannot get them out. They are practically going to run the Sandwich group."

"I admit that the Japanese were good friends of our own during the war, but I do not forget that sometimes the friends of today are the enemies of tomorrow. Our oppor-

tunity is now, and our duty is to take advantage of the position fairly and honestly so far as it offers."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—With thirteen years' experience behind him, the Rev. R. Piper, a representative of the Pacific Islands at the Methodist Conference in Brisbane, is frankly pessimistic as to the future of the islands. He considers the oriental-ization of the Pacific to be inevitable and merely a matter of time.

In Hawaii, he says, the process is almost complete and, in Fiji it will only be a matter of twenty years before Asiatics are numerically dominant. By peaceful penetration, Japan and China have established their interests in practically all the island groups, and Japan is prepared to back her claim to a big share of the trade by building one of the most formidable navies in the world.

"The Japanese will naturally flow down to the islands," was Mr. Piper's conclusion, "and they will people and possess them. We shall not be able to stem the tide."

## LABOR PARTY AND PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland.—At the Independent Labor Party's recent conference, in Glasgow, the following resolution in favor of prohibition was passed by 269 against 187: "This conference, believing that intoxicating liquor is harmful to the individual citizen and an obstacle to the social democratic organization of society, resolves to support the principle of total prohibition from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes." The discussion raised the clear issue of prohibition versus nationalization. It was maintained by Mrs. Snowden that there was no inconsistency in refusing to nationalize an evil industry; and Tom Johnson, of Glasgow, declared that it would be folly to spend millions to acquire a trade which the growing consciousness of mankind would, before long, require to be destroyed.

## RESEARCH HELPS CROPS IN BENGAL

Yield Has Increased as Results  
of Investigations Are Turned  
to Account by Cultivators

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—At the first annual meeting of the Board of the Bengal Agricultural Department, Lord Ronaldshay showed how greatly the rice and jute crops in Bengal have been increased as the result of physical scientific research turned to account by the cultivators, thus adding considerably to the agricultural wealth of the province. It is quite true to say that the research work of the government experts will bring an enormous increase of riches to Bengal. Cooperation is another beneficial agency, the potentialities of which are as yet not half developed, and Prof. P. Mukherjee, honorary secretary to the Bengal Cooperative Organization Society, submitted a most interesting proposition to the board on this subject.

The proposition was that the departments of cooperation and agriculture should act together in promoting local "production and sale societies," and also in establishing a central agricultural wholesale society for the purchase and distribution of agricultural requisites. Hitherto the cooperative movement in India has been developed mainly by credit societies, while in England it is the cooperative store which has flourished.

### Freedom From Money Lenders

The reasons for the difference are obvious; as in England the poorer classes want the cheapening of necessities, while in India the chief need of the ryot is relief from debt. Cooperative credit frees him from the money lender and gives him also the advantages of capital. Almost all the cooperative societies in Bengal are of the agricultural credit type.

Professor Mukherjee, however, argues that so far the development of

the movement has been one-sided, and that much more remains to be done than the mere giving of loans. What he proposes is a plain and logical development of the credit system; the establishment of societies, local and wholesale, which will enable the ryot to apply his borrowed capital to the best advantage. A central agricultural wholesale organization, acting in conjunction with local bodies, would prove an agency for the wholesale purchase of such requisites as seeds, manures, and implements, and for the sale of products.

### Guarantee Against Bad Debts

Mr. Mukherjee's idea is to emulate the work of the Irish agricultural wholesale society in supplying goods to affiliated bodies to be retailed to members, and assisting in marketing produce. The Irish society reduces the cost and, as far as possible, guarantees the quality of the goods, and it markets produce on a very low commission and with a guarantee against bad debts.

Mr. Mukherjee's proposals go beyond this useful work, and he proposes the possibility of a wholesale society in Bengal, which would not only supply agricultural requisites and organize the sale of agricultural produce, but which in time might perhaps undertake the work of the miller and manufacturer. Finally he pictured the glowing vision of provincial organizations federated into "a great All-India agricultural wholesale society which will be the envy and wonder of the world." To those who are interested in the material welfare of the people the development of the cooperative movement on such lines, side by side with the work of the Agricultural Department, will seem an object worth every effort for its promotion.

## CHICAGO EQUALIZING WARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Restricting the city's wards to equalize more nearly the population in the wards is now being done by a special committee of aldermen. This is the first time in 10 years that a change in ward lines has been undertaken.

## TWO FOREIGN VESSELS DETAINED AT ROSYTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A little light has been thrown on the mystery apparently surrounding the arrival of two foreign vessels which have recently anchored in the Firth of Forth. It appears that the German steamer *Algebra*, bound for Hamburg, put into Grangemouth, and notified the customs authorities there in the usual way. The Russian steamer *Olga* also arrived in the port about the same time.

Suspicion in the case of the *Algebra* was aroused when it transpired in the course of examination that the cargo was not as declared, and that ammunition and arms were on board the vessel. The officials at Grangemouth accordingly got into communication with the Admiralty authorities at Rosyth, and both vessels were thereupon taken out into the Forth and moored off Blackness Castle, opposite Rosyth. The Admiralty in London were also informed of what had taken place.

No information is obtainable with reference to the intended destination of the cargo of the German ship, or as to the reason why the vessel put into the Forth. So far as the *Olga* is concerned, however, an explanation given by a member of the crew is to the effect that the cargo was shipped at Brest, and was destined for the Russian volunteer army. The vessel found on arrival at her destination, that the Red army had taken possession of the port.

Under the circumstances it was impossible to land the cargo, and the *Olga* sailed from Rosyth, and made her way to the Forth to wait orders there. Whether any connection exists between the two vessels is not indicated, but the fact remains that both are lying at their new moorings under close guard. An investigation is proceeding, and in the meanwhile both crews are being treated under the ordinary alien laws.

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puzzles you, we darkly  
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# Happiness

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"The secret of success is to do each simple thing that we do today a little better than we did it yesterday. Then if we love to do the thing we are doing we will be happy and money comes incidentally."

In this great nation, filled with opportunities, it is no longer a distinction merely to possess money.

The tribute of respect which cannot be measured in terms of dollars is paid by our neighbors to the man who honestly serves.



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# FURTHER HEARINGS IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CASE

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Further arguments in the case of Eustace et al. v. Harney et al. were heard, yesterday, before Justice Pierce, as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT  
Suffolk, ss. IN EQUITY  
EUSTACE ET AL.  
v.  
HARNEY ET AL.

Before Mr. Justice Pierce  
Boston, May 21, 1920.

Appearances:  
William M. Morse, Esq.,  
Frederick L. Chase, Esq.,  
Robert G. Dodge, Esq.,  
William Frye White, Esq.,  
Sherman L. Whipple, Esq.,  
Lothrop Withington, Esq.,  
Frederick H. Nash, Esq.,  
Robert E. Buffum, Esq.,  
William G. Thompson, Esq.

MR. MORSE: May it please your Honor, counsel thought they would like to come before your Honor today to see if they can get some information or idea particularly as to the resumption of the hearing on Monday. Your Honor remembers the pleadings in this case were to be completed by the 22nd and the hearing to be on the 24th. Our clients are in Chicago and of course ready to come if we are going on with the hearing, but on conferring with counsel I hear there has been a motion filed in this case to send it to a master, that there are various other motions which are going to be called up before your Honor on Monday morning and it is likely to be hearings take place with a number of witnesses which would perhaps supersede the hearing that was continued, therefore I thought we would like to know—to come before the Court and have counsel state their respective positions and see if we can get some information as to whether our clients need to come on.

THE COURT: Perhaps I may speak roughly and say, "Next!"

MR. MORSE: I had not arranged the order of things. They all agreed to come and they all had certain statements to make.

THE COURT: Perhaps you have an idea who should be called upon.

MR. MORSE: I understand Mr. Parker has filed a motion which he wishes to take up on Monday morning; also Mr. Dodge.

MR. PARKER: I accept the invitation. I filed a motion for a master, your Honor, because my conception of the defense of my particular client involves the taking of a large number of depositions and the hearing perhaps of a large number of witnesses. I do not assume your Honor would want to hear them, as the case is one distinctly to be sent to a master and I know all the attorneys for the defendants—large number of them sitting here—agree with me. The case clearly raises the issue why churches all over the country have cancelled their subscriptions. I have filed depositions as I have said. I also find it involves the question of the resignation of the employees and there are any where from 50 to 100 of them here and I desire to take their testimony. It would mean the taking of a good deal of testimony and it seemed to me distinctly proper to go to a master. I have filed interrogatories to take the depositions of 384 churches outside of Massachusetts, some of them outside the United States. We did not file a motion to take depositions of any societies, because the societies are not purchasers of the literature to any extent, but each church maintains a reading room where literature is sold and is a purchaser to a large extent. I now have letters from some 440 churches which cancelled their subscriptions and I have depositions ready for some 380 filed, so I filed last Monday a motion to send the case to a master. I understood I could not bring up that motion until after the pleadings were completed. I didn't want anybody to say I was dilatory so I have notified them that I would bring it up when we came in on Monday morning. I also have a motion to have the injunction against my particular client which has already been allowed dissolved.

THE COURT: I apprehend from what you say that you construe the bill as an original bill against your client, although its effect may be to supplement the relief that is sought in the first bill and as it seeks specific relief even to include damages against your client, you are entitled to have this matter determined. Am I right in that?

MR. PARKER: You are, absolutely.

THE COURT: It is not a pure bill for injunction.

MR. PARKER: Your Honor will recall you raised that point when we were in chambers and Mr. Whipple immediately remarked that the allegations in damages could not be disregarded and insisted upon its retention.

THE COURT: I simply wanted to understand your position.

MR. DODGE: If you Honor please, the principal question is whether I should notify—

THE COURT: I believe you had no opportunity to be heard before.

MR. DODGE: Except a moment in chambers. The questions is whether I should ask them all to be here on Monday. It seems to me very clear that for two separate lines of reasons we should probably not have a hearing on the merits Monday. In the first place there are motions to dissolve the injunction; there are demurrers which may perhaps be presented; there is Mr. Parker's motion for a master. Those furnish the first set of reasons. The second is the fact that the number of witnesses which are to be heard in this case is very large when we come to the trial on the merits. Not only all the defendants, 12 or 15 in number, but many others. I felt that probably it would never be tried before the Court upon its merits.

MR. WHITE: If your Honor please,

it occurs to me there is another very good reason why the case should go to the master, among other things. In the bill in this case Mr. Whipple has pleaded all the averments of the bill in Eustace v. Dickey. I think issue has been joined, or will be joined by all these defendants on that bill; and further than that, there has been a cross bill filed. I assume the case would not be heard peacefully on the bill and then at some other time on the cross bill, but the bill and cross bill should be heard together; that is the another reason why the matter should be sent to the master and heard at one time.

MR. NASH: My position, if your Honor please, is practically the same as Mr. Dodge's, with the exception that our client is residing outside the State of Massachusetts and it is there to be heard on the merits on Monday I shall have to bring him here. It seems to me that under all the circumstances it would be agreeable to us if your Honor would indicate that you should send the case to a master to have a hearing on the merits and take up next Monday only these interlocutory matters.

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Whipple.

MR. WHIPPLE: I was just wondering whether the fertility of resource and ingenuity of the multitude of counsel had any other reason for postponing this matter, because evidently that is what all this means—it is the postponement of the trial of the issue that they have in mind. We were proceeding, some time ago, with a hearing which the three parties desired to have upon the question as to whether a temporary injunction should be issued in this case. It was interrupted to consider a suggestion that perhaps it would be quite as expeditious to have the issues determined by the pleadings and have the entire case heard, all at one time, as I understand it, and all who have addressed your Honor, with possibly the exception of Mr. Parker, assented. The attitude which they now take is quite different, though no one has spoken in behalf of the three gentlemen who were on trial, if I may call it that, except Mr. Nash for Mr. Postberry. Mr. Morse merely made inquiries of the Court. He didn't advocate anything; he merely was a seeker of light and for information as to what was going to happen on Monday. He didn't advocate anything because he merely said he didn't want his clients to come if it was for a futile purpose. I do not understand that he moves a continuance, and the implication is that he is ready for trial. Now these gentlemen, who I understood were acquiescent if not enthusiastic for a hearing on the merits which was set for next Monday, no longer desires it—no longer desires that there shall be a hearing on the merits before the Court, and they think that the moderate procedure before a master would be more satisfactory to them; more conducive to the ends of justice, the result would be that we were interrupted in the proceeding of the injunction against them similar to that which had already been granted against the other defendants with the hope and expectation that we were to have a hearing on the merits. Having made that step, then they say they are not ready for a hearing on the merits and notify us they are going to try to get a hearing before the master where we shall not be able to get any injunction. In reply I would say I am perfectly content that the thing should stand over and not go to a hearing on the merits on Monday if they are not prepared and don't want to have it, provided we can go on with the hearing that was interrupted, as to which I understand no objection is made, unless Mr. Nash's remarks might be considered an objection in behalf of Mr. Postberry. Every since that date we have kept one or two of our witnesses from California—we witness from California and we have one ready to come on from New York—we kept that witness here at considerable expense every reason to believe that we could keep the assignment which your Honor made to have the hearing on the merits. We are ready for a hearing.

We think it is important and to the interests of all parties especially to the Christian Science denomination that the hearing should be proceeded with. These parties who are accused should not hold back and not meet the issue as it is tendered to them. But if your Honor thought not, then if we can have our temporary injunction—

or of course the hearing on the application for a temporary injunction—it would not necessarily have to go forward, but if they do not assent to the issuance of that injunction I do not see why we might not urge upon your Honor the continuation of that hearing. It is clear now that it cannot affect the clients of the gentlemen who have addressed your Honor at all. It will deal with these three gentlemen whose case is before your Honor.

Something has been said about a cross bill. That cross bill has been offered for the files without any attempt to get the Court to do anything with it. Of course no cross bill can actually be filed unless the Court orders it, under the rule—unless the Court permits it. No application has been made to the Court for permission to file the cross bill. Whether they expected to have that cross bill tried next Monday in accordance with the assignment of the Court I cannot understand. They haven't tried to get it in a position where it could be heard. They haven't asked the Court to permit them to file it; haven't asked to have any answer made, which would sort of tend to make one suspect that they had never intended, seriously—never had seriously believed that we would go on with the hearing on the merits as your Honor had assigned it. Otherwise if they expected their cross bill to be heard at the same time that the bill was, wouldn't they have called your Honor's

attention to the fact that they wanted to file a cross bill and asked permission? Seriously we think it important that the issue which was depended when we suspended the case ought to be heard and we will expedite it in the hearing in every way. I do not understand that the parties cannot be here; they are merely waiting to see whether the hearing will go on.

THE COURT: It has been suggested to me that the bill which was filed in this case is of very much larger import than I had reason to think it was, not having examined it carefully. My thought, as everybody knows, was that the bill was directed simply towards enjoining these three new defendants from taking any steps which would or could interfere with the administration of justice as it might be found to be administered in the other suit. It is now said that the bill is much greater in its scope than that and is in fact a very large bill and opens up every question which was supposed to have been decided by the master if his report should be sustained, and in as much as these three men were not parties to that proceeding have a right to contest every issue which was therein supposed to be decided, the question has arisen—dropped, rather than argued—whether the bill looked at from the standpoint which I contemplated is demurrable—that such relief as is sought is not known to a court of chancery. That is, it will be argued from that, I should suppose that if the bill is demurrable that no kind of injunctive relief, temporary or otherwise, ought to be decreed by the Court.

I agree of course that upon a motion for a temporary injunction if a bill looks demurrable to me, with or without a hearing, I would not grant the injunction, and especially I should not grant an injunction until after I had heard the demurrer. Now then, if it happens in this case that the bill in its frame is so large as to make it demurrable it may prevent the relief which is sought, because it may be so included in the other as to be inseparable.

As regards the cross bill in the case there should be no misunderstanding about that. I allowed it to be filed, application was made and I allowed it to be filed. Now then as to the hearing on the merits. Manifestly that cannot be determined of the whole bill and whether there shall be partial relief by way of injunction must be determined by itself, provided the Court shall be of opinion that the bill is not demurrable, not demurrable in a way which affects the cross bill. It might be that the bill would be found to be bad in every respect except in one aspect of interfering with the trial before the Court. So I think it can be said that there should be no hearing on the merits on Monday and the matter to be presented to the Court are those things which go to the determination of the question as to whether or not it is a bill upon which relief can be put. If it shall turn out that the Court overrules the demurrer, then we can proceed to the question as to whether or not a temporary injunction should issue. It does not affect the merits in the controversy in which Mr. Parker is interested.

MR. DODGE: I do not want to mislead the Court as to the matter of demurrer. I do not feel at all confident that any defendant intends to demur to that bill or insist upon any demurrer which may be embodied in the answers which have been prepared.

THE COURT: To be frank, but not knowing anything about it, I have a suspicion that having the demurrer sustained is the last thing counsel would want.

MR. DODGE: The defendants whom I represent are a great majority of the defendants upon the original bill, are very anxious to have a hearing upon the merits. I should ask the opportunity of having them here on Monday if it is going to be necessary for them to testify. It is not delay we are after; it is the practical situation. I know your Honor will not hear this case upon its merits on Monday.

THE COURT: That depends upon what you mean by "merits." If the bill—so far as the bill raises the question of real merits of course I cannot hear it under the circumstances. But there is such a thing as looking at the procedural merits, to wit: whether or not a temporary injunction should issue. That hasn't anything to do with the main questions which may be raised under this bill. As I say, counsel have thought and some have said that the frame of the bill permitted a re-examination of every question determined in the previous case and perhaps more. Now if the demurrer is not to be pressed, then I see no reason why we should not go on to determine whether or not the preliminary injunction should issue in the matter which was interrupted when the case was postponed. It is for counsel to say. If I am to be in a position where I may throw out the whole bill, that is one thing.

MR. CHASE: I have a little different notion of the situation. I thought the Court at its own suggestion made reference to completing the pleading; and that upon that being done that there would be no preliminary hearing with reference to the temporary injunction, but that the matter would then proceed on the merits.

THE COURT: Let me interrupt you a bit. I thought when you asked me to have a commissioner appointed in the case the purpose of that request was to have the testimony in a way that it might be examined by the Full Court.

MR. CHASE: Yes.

THE COURT: Being assured that I hadn't any right to appoint a commissioner who would have power to report the facts to the Full Court except

where the pleadings were completed. I thought that was the only way I could protect that which you desired to do. Now then to be frank about it, my mind did not go far enough into the case to think of anything else which might be raised upon completion of the pleadings upon the determination of the question whether a preliminary injunction should issue than these things involved in the preliminary injunction. I did not suppose in making that order to protect the rights of everybody that I was thereby closing the door to the determination of the question whether or not on a mere procedural question there should be a preliminary injunction. I had intended to put it into form where if I made erroneous rulings in the matter you could be protected.

MR. CHASE: I supposed it was so apparent that it was a lengthy hearing your Honor didn't want to go over it twice.

THE COURT: Let me say again, I assume, looking at the bill broadly, that there were such difficulties that no justice would attempt to hear the case upon the merits without the assistance of a master. It would take weeks, sitting here, to hear this case on the merits. I am now speaking of the general case. When would I get through?

MR. CHASE: I think it is the desire of our clients and our own desire, representing them, to have a full hearing on whatever the question may be—whether the merits or a preliminary injunction.

THE COURT: Then that is as much as saying you are to have a full hearing upon the merits before the Court shall issue any kind of an injunction. That may mean that the Court, whatever these defendants may see fit to do in the absence of a stipulation at all events, would not issue any injunction whatever the merits or demerits may be, for many months.

MR. CHASE: I didn't suppose there was any real present apprehension as to any future conduct with reference to our clients. It would seem to me it must have been fairly apparent from the hearing heard two weeks ago—

THE COURT: If I may make a suggestion. If nothing is to be done which counsel in the other case would reasonably object to, or contemplated to be done, why wouldn't the usual procedure of filing a stipulation be the proper thing to do?

MR. CHASE: It is not quite as apparent to us as to the Court what—

THE COURT: You say you do not want an injunction and even though you don't intend to do anything you won't file a stipulation for the reason that they are not going to be able to prove anything against your clients. But you have got to wait three months or more before you are going to find out whether they can prove anything against your clients or not and the matter of the preliminary injunction drops out of sight.

MR. CHASE: It seems to me it is fairly apparent that the hearing on the temporary injunction is apt to be pretty lengthy. If your Honor indicates you will proceed with it—

THE COURT: Often times what is called a preliminary or temporary injunction, as in this case, would involve the entire hearing of the question on the merits, and the decision of the injunction decides the whole case. Of course that is so.

MR. CHASE: That is our view of it. I am sure we shall not—

THE COURT: That means, of course, in this case, if that is so, that the three defendants in this case can do what they please as far as the order of the Court goes in the meantime.

MR. WHITE: There is another situation which perhaps has escaped your Honor's attention, involved in the fact that an injunction has already been issued in this case without notice against the two clients which I represent, also against Mr. Dodge's clients, Mr. Parker's also, and the purpose of the motion which we have filed which we intend to call up on Monday is to ask your Honor to dissolve that injunction because of the fact that it was not issued in accordance with the statute. That would leave us in the position—

THE COURT: According to the statute?

MR. WHITE: The Acts of 1913, c. 840. It says no preliminary injunction should issue without a hearing. Your Honor is familiar with the rest of it. I do not call to mind the exact wording now. But at any rate, if your Honor should be of the view that at the time we were entitled to notice and the burden was then shifted upon Mr. Whipple to sustain his right to a temporary injunction, our clients would then come in and be practically in the same position as Mr. Parker and the others.

THE COURT: You would be no better off. You would be in the same situation you are now. I think it is your turn, Mr. Whipple.

MR. WHIPPLE: I thought I had had my turn. I haven't very much to say. I tried to state our position. I do not feel that our bill is quite what had been described by the other counsel. I think the bill is what your Honor has thought and apparently still thinks it is. It is a bill to prevent interference by these people with the administration of justice—the proper administration of justice. It is ancillary in that sense. It makes the pleadings in the other case and the master's report exhibits, but it does not put those things in issue.

THE COURT: Do you say the only possible relief the Court can give is injunctive relief against interference with a full trial?

MR. WHIPPLE: I feel confident they Court can give injunctive relief and I have thought that probably in a case like this they could also give damages for the injury that has been done by the actions they have already performed, but as to that I am not

so sure; I would rather not state at the moment without further reflection or examination of the authorities. But to say that it involves all the issues in the other case which has been settled by the master's report, is to state an untenable position.

THE COURT: I think it is at least safe to say that the respondents hope it does.

MR. WHIPPLE: Oh yes, but of course the administration of justice is not founded upon hope, because if it were it would come out very differently in lots of cases that I know of.

THE COURT: That is the reason I said I suspicion that some of them were not anxious to have the demurrers sustained.

MR. WHIPPLE: Of course it reflects the entire purpose of the whole business. It is the hope of these outsiders to get in in some way to get away from Judge Dodge's decision. They are afraid it will be confirmed by the Court, and they have from the time the Hullin petition was filed, all the way down around the fringes of the controversy—they have tried to get in even through the door of the State House, thrown wide open by the Attorney General.

THE COURT: All that can be said on the last thought, to you the comforting thought about it is, if the door is open you opened it.

MR. MORSE: And we are all in. MR. WHIPPLE: And I still have the comfort of saying, if the door is shut they will stand knocking on it until eternity. We accept things as they are.

THE COURT: You say you accept the challenge.

MR. WHIPPLE: Yes, we accept the challenge. With the aid of the Court to deal in the matter. Of course the Court won't aid us out of any position we are in, but we are perfectly confident in regard to our position, and that your Honor's impression with regard to the bill, as your Honor stated it, is the right one.

THE COURT: I think there is an issue which would justify the Court, as I dimly remember the bill, in granting a preliminary injunction provided the evidence sustains it, even though it wouldn't be justified in any other ruling. In other words because the bill is drawn big enough wouldn't prevent giving the least possible relief which can be sustained by proof in the last moment this Court has occasion to consider the bill. I therefore on hearing on Monday at these preliminary matters may be taken up, and if counsel do not care to argue the question of the demurrer that clears the ground and the matters which have been suggested as proper to go to the master are matters which concern the substantial merits of the bill and have nothing whatsoever to do with the preliminary matter. If it should be determined in this case that I shall not issue a preliminary injunction as the regards these three men, it may well be the injunction which was issued without notice shall be dissolved. But if it should turn out that they ought to be enjoined then it is less open for further consideration. So that we will take up the matter on Monday, first to determine as to whether or not the Court ought to pass upon the question at all—whether it has the right to pass upon it, and having determined that question we will proceed and hear the remainder of this particular part of the case on Monday—the continuation of what we were hearing when the case was postponed.

MR. WHIPPLE: So we should be prepared with our witnesses.

MR. MORSE: Then I should have my parties. It is very inconvenient and a great expense.

THE COURT: I imagine it is. I don't know whether the demurrers are to be seriously argued or not. It could be determined right off now at a conference if anybody desires to raise a question on demurrer; or it could all be waived. That gets rid of all the difficulty as far as that goes. Then, of course, I will say now that as soon as the time can properly arrive I will send the case to a master.

MR. MORSE: It seems to me then, if your Honor please, it would be fair to wait until Monday's developments were determined before your Honor, I am somewhat afraid upon Monday—

THE COURT: Let me plead a little for myself. Next week is fortunately my last week. Justice DeCourcy comes in the following week and he stays during the month of June. Now then, it is scarcely fair for me to put these matters over so that it comes at the end of the week when my hands are tied for the month of June because I have begun hearings upon substantial questions. I shouldn't shrink from it if I undertook it, but I have other work that I have got to do. I have given two months to this work. I commenced to sit in this session the first of last July. Judge Loring went off the bench and I took his place and I haven't had a moment's leisure to attend to my own affairs since the first day of last June, so I am not hunting around for any chance of taking up any very extended hearings that do not belong to me; yet at the same time I feel I have heard enough of the matter so I ought not to shrink from doing that which it is proper to do.

MR. WHIPPLE: May I ask whether counsel think if we continue the hearing on Wednesday morning we could finish it before the end of the week. The thought in my mind is, if they are embarrassed about their clients coming here on Monday when your Honor has agreed to take up matters of law, etc.

THE COURT: There won't be any question of law. It may be you could determine that question to-day.

MR. WHIPPLE: There are a couple of motions for dissolutions of the injunction. I hadn't thought they would take a great while.

THE COURT: One really stands out

falls by the other. You wouldn't expect me to dissolve the injunction if you had the notice that you ought to have had under the statute and it was likely an injunction would issue at the present time. You would be no worse off by having an unlawful injunction than having a lawful one.

MR. PARKER: I might say a word of two about that I will say it either now or Monday.

THE COURT: You better say what you have to say now, it may save some time.

MR. PARKER: When we were in chambers I stated to your Honor that the injunction had not disturbed Mr. McKenzie. Mr. McKenzie happens to be one of the oldest and best known workers in the Christian Science Church, one of Mrs. Eddy's personal friends and her original appointee under this Deed of Trust. The morning after he got the injunction it was featured on the first page of the Monitor, the place reserved for international news, and the word spread broadcast that he was enjoined. Christian Scientists throughout the field don't understand the difference between a temporary and permanent injunction. Now it happens your Honor that the injunction was issued without complying with the terms of the statute. I do not mean to tell your Honor what I say I say with the fullest respect to the Court and I would not say it with any other intent; if I happen to err I beg pardon in advance and ask your Honor to charge it to my inexperience. But it was an important thing for them to get that injunction; it was a big feather in their cap to get it and probably they didn't think it necessary to call the Court's attention to the statute. I called the matter to the Court's attention. I do not want my client to be under the stigma of that injunction another minute. I want to be in the position to have it dissolved. I assumed all it would be necessary to do was to call the Court's attention to the error, to have it dissolved. An injunction, of course, is the greatest, the most valuable weapon which there is for enforcing respect for the laws, for all of us members of the Bar desire to see it preserved in all its strength and not impaired in the slightest. We feel that if by any chance the slightest error should creep into the issuance of an injunction that all that is necessary to be done is to call the Court's attention to it and have it dissolved, wherever it leaves us in the case.

THE COURT: Let me say, in explanation of Mr. Whipple, as far as that may go—he doesn't need any aid in his hands—but if there is any error in the issuing of the injunction without notice it is not Mr. Whipple's fault, it is mine, because I overlooked the present conditions of the statute. No blame should go outside of the person who put his hands to it—that was myself.

MR. WHIPPLE: I am very much obliged for what your Honor has stated, but I want to make a statement about Mr. McKenzie and these depositions. The complaint against Mr. McKenzie is that after he had left the Publishing House, with a notice of a snap of your finger, leaving them entirely without any editors to conduct their magazine, he started then addressing the churches here in and about Boston, urging and persuading them to cancel their subscriptions to the publications on the ground that because he wasn't the editor they were not the authorized literature of the Christian Science Church. That is what he was doing, and his counsel today is taking depositions as he said of some 300 churches, as to the reasons why they ceased their subscriptions to the Christian Science literature. He hasn't offered to take one deposition of a person in the churches that his client addressed urging them to make cancellations. What he said at these churches was communicated to other churches, namely, with regard to its being unauthorized literature, throughout the country and was the source of the greatest damage. He comes here and states to the Court that he is taking the deposition of several churches in California as to why they cancelled their subscriptions, when if his client tells him the truth he must admit that in Cambridge and other places right around Boston he was urging the churches publicly to cancel their subscriptions for the purpose of doing injury to the Publishing Society. He didn't take their depositions at all. How can it help your Honor to have reasons given by the churches in California and Oregon and the churches throughout the United States and not in Massachusetts as to why they cancelled their subscriptions, whether they talked with Mr. McKenzie about it or whether anything he said influenced them.

MR. PARKER: Your Honor, I don't understand I can take depositions in Massachusetts. With regard to the church in Cambridge, where Mr. McKenzie is a member and where I happen to be chairman of the Board of Directors I propose to have the clerk here next Monday with the records, and every other church in Massachusetts has notified me that they will send their clerks with the records, and not one of them took any action as a result of any suggestion or communication, or influence of Mr. McKenzie or anybody else. Their action was the result of their own individual religious conviction that these Trustees were not carrying on this business in accordance with the principles of Christian Science.

MR. WHIPPLE: Wasn't Mr. McKenzie present to urge them?

MR. PARKER: He was not.

MR. MORSE: I wouldn't undertake to say just how long it would take to complete these hearings, whether it could be finished or not. I think it will be a very full and complete hearing. The only thing we desire—we don't want to mislead Mr. Whipple

about its continuance until next Wednesday—but we do wish if possible to have matters so straightened out on Monday that when our clients come to Boston they will come for the purpose of going on with this hearing. I suppose Monday's working out, if I may use that expression, before your Honor on these various things—suggestions and arguments—ought to determine whether they ought to come on Wednesday.

MR. CHASE: In view of the announcement of counsel to the effect that they expect to ask the Court to dissolve this other preliminary injunction, if the Court should take the view that it should be dissolved then the matter would be before the Court for hearing as to these defendants.

THE COURT: I believe the suggestion of counsel is that there isn't any injunction, so there wouldn't be anything to dissolve. However, that isn't so, I think. I think there is an injunction, just the same.

MR. CHASE: Then the question is whether the temporary injunction can stand. Won't there be a hearing upon that question?

THE COURT: I don't think that the day will be quite long enough to take up a great variety of individual motions to dissolve the injunction. It would be surprising if the day were long enough for such a purpose. I think in spite of what has been said about the statute the court has a right to issue one. I think it is a little irregular, I agree, but we will see about that.

MR. CHASE: If we start on Monday will be proceed on Tuesday?

THE COURT: If we start the case I shall endeavor to continue it.

MR. PARKER: As I understand it, your Honor won't go on with the feature of the case involving the individual action of the employees of the churches, so, there isn't any need—

THE COURT: I don't intend to take up at this time, except as I am compelled to, anything which involves what you think are the merits set out in the bill upon which a decree could be founded as against your clients.

MR. PARKER: The reason I ask is this, The employees, are, many of them, seeking new positions. It is a hardship to bring them here. I have ten or twelve who will come in case they might be needed, and the clerks of several churches likewise, all of whom I should be glad to release. If there is any chance of their not being wanted I will write them tonight that they need not be here.

THE COURT: If this case is stripped of all extraneous matter it is a comparatively simple question—whether or not a temporary injunction should issue. If I am to consider a thousand and one other things which are only remotely connected with the question I have in hand, although of vital importance in the end, the Lord knows when it will be finished. Otherwise I should have to try every question that by any possibility could be brought in any form of proceeding. I cannot venture on that, of course.

MR. WHIPPLE: If in point of fact, as to which I have no opinion there is any informality in the granting of the ex parte injunction which has been granted, we shall immediately move, either this afternoon or on Monday, to have an injunction granted upon the bill as it stands.

THE COURT: Unless I am tremendously wrong the Court had power perforce of its inherent jurisdiction to grant the injunction, although it should not have been granted without notice, and it stands as an injunction until revoked.

MR. WHIPPLE: I think there is a restraining order which stands, without any question. I suppose the claim is made there should have been an order of notice fixing the time when they might come in and dissolve it, I assume that is their position, although I haven't looked into it very carefully. However, it may be if the conclusion were to be reached that for any reason there isn't any injunction, or it were to be dissolved, we shall come in and ask—

THE COURT: There has been a motion filed to dissolve the injunction. I think you may rest assured the Court will proceed upon the assumption that there is an outstanding injunction, and these counsel have the same rights as anybody else.

MR. WHIPPLE: I am speaking about whether Mr. Parker is to have his witnesses here. We shall ask for the injunction. If Mr. Parker is present I shouldn't think he would require any notice to show cause. If he wants to be ready to show cause he wants to have his witnesses to show it with.

MR. WHITE: I assume that applies to me.

MR. WHIPPLE: Yes, I would have all the showing qualities you have here, because I shall urge the Court to give us a speedy hearing upon our application. If such a thing transpires as you think may, as a result of your application—it is a mere technical formal matter and I think the Court will be able to deal with it without any protracted hearing.

MR. CHASE: Would it be proper to ask if these applications were made and these defendants proceed as suggested, aren't they to be taken up first? Apparently, if they are, our clients wouldn't be needed.

MR. WHIPPLE: I shall not ask to have Judge Chase's hearing interrupted. I should want to go right on from the point where we suspended.

THE COURT: I think the only course, as I said before, is after we determine as to whether or not I can, within my judicial power, proceed any further with your case and so continue the case from where we left it—that will depend upon the question, and it will take sometime, as to the demurrers, and there may be other questions that may arise—but only

about its continuance until next Wednesday—but we do wish if possible to have matters so straightened out on Monday that when our clients come to Boston they will come for the purpose of going on with this hearing. I suppose Monday's working out, if I may use that expression, before your Honor on these various things—suggestions and arguments—ought to determine whether they ought to come on Wednesday.



such questions as are proper to be raised and addressed to the discretion of the Court as to the issuing of a preliminary injunction—will be heard. As I said before, if the bill is presented to me and it looks to be a bad bill on the face of it, I shall not issue an injunction.

MR. WHIPPLE: Your Honor will in effect consider whether, even in the absence of a formal demurrer, the bill is demurrable.

THE COURT: If the bill appears to me to be demurrable—the bill in this case or in any other case when presented to me for a preliminary injunction—I should refuse to issue it. It is only when the bill appears prima facie to be a good bill that I ever issue it. If I do such a thing, counsel may assume off hand that I thought it was a good bill.

Publisher's Note.—The above is a verbatim report, with no corrections made by us in the stenographic court report supplied to us.

## REPORT AGAINST MOTION PICTURE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—“Because Congress has passed a bill amending the penal law by adding the words ‘motion picture films’ to the list of articles which when adjudged indecent, are prohibited from carriage by common carrier from one state to another or through the mail, should give the motion picture industry no right to conclude that henceforth motion pictures are from every standpoint in the same category as newspapers, magazines, and books and therefore exempt from censorship,” declares the Massachusetts Committee on Motion Pictures.

This committee now has a bill for state censorship before the Massachusetts Legislature, which has already passed the House by a substantial majority, and is expected to come up in the Senate early in the week. The Senate ways and means committee yesterday reported the bill as “ought not to pass,” one of the committee not voting, however.

As for motion pictures not being in the same category with newspapers and magazines, the committee on motion pictures points out that this has been the decision of supreme courts in three or four states and of a conference of mayors meeting in Albany, New York, last February.

## CANADA'S NEED FOR CARE AND ECONOMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Dr. J. W. Robertson, C. M. G., has recently returned from a tour of the Dominion of Canada on which he was sent by the government in order to place before the people of the country the present economic conditions and the great need there is for carefulness and economy.

Dr. Robertson who speaks with authority, having just recently returned from overseas where he went to investigate after-war food problems, was recently interviewed in regard to his dominion-wide tour. He remarked that people were impatient of explanations of present conditions; what they wanted was an immediate remedy, but the consequences of four years of losses occasioned by the war and the destruction and waste could not be remedied in a twinkling. There was little use in looking for an immediate remedy for the present high cost of living owing to the fact that the world's production of foodstuffs was not nearly equal to the demand. There was great need for increased production before any decline in prices could be looked for. Farmers would continue to receive high prices for their products for the next two years.

Dr. Robertson contended that world conditions would have to be taken into consideration when the broad question of food supplies was being considered, and the policies of Europe would have much to do for at least the next two years with what was likely to happen to Canada's wheat crops. The allied governments had guaranteed minimum prices, the conclusion being that they wished to encourage in every possible way the industry of agriculture.

Speaking of retrenchment Dr. Robertson said he thought it would be a great mistake to economize in regard to education or agriculture; on both these questions the government must spend generously and courageously, adding that “as to the individual as well as the nation there is only one safe course to follow, to work diligently with intelligence, to live economically and to waste nothing.”

Regarding Canada's financial position Dr. Robertson said that to enable the country to maintain its stable conditions of prosperity and to pay her debts, they must rely on the improvement of agriculture and the further development of her natural resources and industries. Further that in order to hold her place in the world's markets her people would have to be as well informed, as well trained and as well organized as others.

## EUROPE'S STATUS ON THE DRINK QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In an issue of The Morning Albertan, of Calgary, Alberta, appears an interview with W. E. Johnston, in which the well-known temperance advocate gives his views on the prohibition question in Europe. In the course of his remarks Mr. Johnston in part spoke as follows: “I have just received a cable from the Republic of Estonia,” he said, “saying that

the people are shortly to have a national election on prohibition and the measure will probably carry.

“Finland is the first European country to go dry by vote of its Parliament. Norway has voted for the prohibition of all liquors containing over 12 per cent spirits. In other words, it is on a light wine and beer basis. Sweden, except in the large cities, is also dry as regards spirits. Denmark's magistrates have the power to refuse licenses for drinking places. As a result over 200 parishes are already dry. In France the French Anti-Alcohol League is active and 60 members of Parliament are dry as to spirits. In Italy the other day Premier Nitti astonished Parliament by announcing his purpose to introduce a bill to limit licensed drinking places because too much wine was being consumed. In Tzecho-Slovakia, President Masaryk is a dry.

“There are, as yet, no very potent dry movements in Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Greece, the Balkans or Poland. Russia is in a state of doubt. We do not know whether the Bolsheviks have kept the country dry or not. Scotland has a local option election this fall and we expect to carry many districts for the dry cause. There is no option election scheduled for Ireland, but my information is that 23 out of the 26 members of Parliament for Ulster are out-and-out dries.

“In England there is no machinery for voting on the question of prohibition, but there is a growing prohibition movement.”

## GOOD PROFITS FOR FARMERS FORECAST

Maine College of Agriculture  
Expert Says Backward Spring and Other Conditions Make This Good Season to Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine—If the advice of M. D. Jones, farm management demonstrator of the Maine College of Agriculture extension service is followed, Maine farmers will not join in the “plant only for my own family needs” declaration that is so frequently heard in the agricultural sections of the country. He regards present conditions as especially promising in profits for the farmer.

“A principal reason why there ought to be good profits for Maine farmers who have the courage to plant heavily,” said he, “is the unusual backwardness of the spring the whole country over. It is not unusual for one section of the country to be backward, but very exceptional for conditions to be so unfavorable all over the United States as they were up to the middle of May.

“Labor conditions seem to be about the same everywhere, scarce and generally poorer quality than formerly. The scarcity of fertilizer in some sections of this State will cut the acreage. Some states report a shortage of some kinds of seed.

“If the reports cited represent actual conditions, and judging from conditions in our own State, we have no reason to doubt them, then for those who are equipped for it this ought to be a good year to plant.

“The number of people in cities and towns is much larger in proportion to those on the farms than ever before. As long as high wages are paid for labor in mills and factories produce will find a ready market. Hotel proprietors report prospects for a big summer trade which would make the outlook for local markets good.

“The crops which will pay best depend on local soil and market conditions. Labor and materials cannot be spent this year on crops which are unprofitable, only those which will bring the largest returns for labor expended can be considered. On some farms feeding crops pay good returns, on others there is opportunity for satisfactory cash crops. A large number give opportunity for a combination of the two.

“Taking all conditions into consideration, backward season, labor shortage, scarcity of fertilizer and the prospects for good demand nothing short of a radical change in economic conditions would cause a failure. “It is a good season to plant.”

## COURT-MARTIAL AFTER DISCHARGE SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Legislation whereby army officers who committed offenses subject to court-martial during the world war may be arrested, tried and sentenced, is asked by the Secretary of War of the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees. Many former officers, after their discharge, have been found to have committed offenses for which they should be court-martialed. The Secretary recommends amendment of the ninety-fourth article of war as it appears in legislation now in the hands of the committees by adding: “And if any officer, being guilty, while in the military service of the United States, of embezzlement of ration savings, post exchange, company, or other like funds, or of embezzlement of money or other property entrusted to his charge by an enlisted man or men, receives his discharge or is dismissed or dropped from the rolls, he shall continue to be liable to arrest and held for trial by court-martial in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had not been so discharged, dismissed, or dropped from the rolls.”

The Secretary directs also that henceforth officers shall not be dropped from the rolls until investigation has disclosed whether they should be brought to trial by court-martial.

## SUPPRESSIVE BILLS VETO ACCLAIMED

Liberal Opinion Hails Action of New York Governor, Who Saw Menace to Liberty in Lusk and Fearon Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Gov. Alfred E. Smith's veto of the three Lusk-Martin bills, the two Walters-Fearon bills and the bill aimed at outlawing the Socialist Party in this State, was received with satisfaction by liberals, Socialists, radicals and citizens represented by the Bar Association committee which opposed the ousting of the Socialist assemblymen, who cannot be numbered among any of those three classes.

It was agreed that whereas rejection of the other measures was one of the greatest victories ever scored against reaction in this State, the refusal of the Governor to approve a bill which attempted to outlaw the Socialist Party was probably the most significant of his decisions.

The bill provided for an amendment to the election law, authorizing the Attorney-General to apply to the Appellate Division of the Third Department to determine whether a political party supported theories opposed to the federal or state constitutions. He should make such application on receipt of information that such party was unconstitutional. If the Appellate Division agreed, then the party would have been deprived of all party prerogatives, including a place on the ballot.

### Power Would Be Despotism

Such power, the Governor ruled, would be despotic, throwing the Appellate Court into political controversy. It would confer on a few men the power to disfranchise thousands of voters, and the power might be used by men of one political belief on the faith of affidavits without hearing a witness. The evils of ultra-radicalism, apprehended by the bill's proponents, would be enhanced by it. No majority should have the right to exclude a minority from its just participation in government. The Declaration of Independence declared all men created equal. Each man was entitled to his own opinion and must be left free to express it, so long as he violated no law. Law, in a democracy, meant protection of the rights and liberties of the minority.

“It is,” said the Governor, “a confession of the weakness of our own faith in the righteousness of our cause, when we attempt to suppress by law those who do not agree with us.”

Another bill would have prevented a legislator-elect from taking his seat merely by a majority vote of the House after objection had been made to his taking the oath of office. The mere statement of the provisions of this bill seemed to the Governor sufficient to condemn it.

### Liberty of Speech Defended

The Governor would not approve the bill aimed to destroy the Rand School (Socialist) and other educational institutions and courses deemed detrimental to the State, because it denied the people's right to full liberty and speech. This right could be abridged only if the law were violated by the speech or teachings. “It was unthinkable that the state Board of Regents or any body of men should have the absolute power to prohibit the teaching of any subject of which they disapproved. The bill would have reduced education to a formula prescribed by governmental agency, abolished the clash of opinions from which progress arises, destroyed tolerance and imposed an intellectual autocracy upon the people.

Dismissing the bill which would

have established secret police in the Attorney-General's office to ferret out criminal anarchy, the Governor said that secret police could be necessary only during wars. In peace time, the courts, the district attorneys and the usual police should be sufficient for all purposes.

The Governor did not think any man should be given the power to stigmatize a public school-teacher as disloyal without a hearing. He could not approve of the bill requiring that the commissioner of education revoke the certificate of a teacher suspected of being disloyal. Opposition to any established institution would have been sufficient for disqualification of any teacher, no matter how intelligent that opposition or how conscientious the teacher. The bill deprived teachers of their right to freedom of thought and therefore discriminated against them.

Habeas Corpus Writs Refused  
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Forty men held in jail here for deportation as members of the Communist Party have been refused writs of habeas corpus by United States Judge D. C. Westenhaver.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Boys Home Population Drops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Prohibition has decreased the population of the New Jersey State Home for Boys at Jamesburg, in the opinion of Lambert L. Jackson, superintendent of the school, at a meeting held under the auspices of the civics department of the Montclair Women's Club. In October, 1919, there were 642 boys in the school, he said, while now there are 520. He said that in many instances home conditions have been improved since the establishment of prohibition, and in these cases the families of the boys in the school have asked their sons to return home.

Prohibition May Provide Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Prohibition seems likely to be an important factor in affording relief in the housing situation here and thereby proving itself an economic benefit of great importance to the people of this city at a time when housing is at a premium. Not only is it likely to be the means of providing accommodations to a large number of people, but also have an effect of somewhat modifying the demands which land-lords have been making. This situation has been brought about by the fact that prohibition has so reduced the number of inmates in the Milwaukee house of correction that William Momen, the superintendent, proposes that it be thrown open to accommodate a great number of families who are without homes. The house of correction with its fine new buildings has accommodations for 800 persons. At present there are but 273 inmates in the institution. A year ago at this time there were about 400 prisoners, while at one time in 1918 there were 525 inmates. Mr. Momen says that prohibition is directly responsible for the reduction. The situation is looked upon by prohibition leaders here as most gratifying and an indication of the tremendous economic benefits which must result from the operation of the Federal Prohibition Amendment after a considerable period of time has elapsed during which the law has been properly enforced.

PROMISING WHEAT REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian Bureau of Statistics has issued the first Dominion crop report for 1920. In the course of this it is stated that only 4 per cent of the fall-sown wheat was destroyed, which is the smallest proportion on record. This happy state of affairs was mainly due to the depth of snow and the late spring, as it is usually the alternating

frosts and thaws during the early spring which destroys the fall-sown wheat. Deducting this 4 per cent there are 740,300 acres of fall wheat to be harvested during 1920 as compared with 672,793 acres, the average during the last 10 years. Very little of the hay and clover crops has been injured. The spring seeding season has been later this year than any since 1910, when systematic records

were commenced by the census and statistics office. In the Maritime Provinces and Quebec very little seeding had been done up to the end of April, while in Ontario and the prairie provinces the conditions have been little, if any, better. Abundance of moisture in the ground is, however, reported which, with favorable weather after seeding, should insure rapid growth.

NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

LAGRANGE, Georgia—With Mayor J. E. Dunson as acting chairman and John H. Jones as secretary, a chamber of commerce has been organized here. Lester C. Busch, former secretary of the local Board of Trade, has been asked to return to this city and become president of the chamber.

The store closes at 5 P. M. daily

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### 44-in. Imported Swiss Organdy

in colors and black

at 92c. per yard

(First Floor)



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And then you may wash your Warner's as often as you do your dainty lingerie, and it will be just as good as new. Every corset guaranteed.

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## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY MRS. BLANCHE K. CORBY, C. S. B.

Mrs. Blanche K. Corby, C. S. B., of Los Angeles, California, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science, Friday evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Hicckell Young, First Reader of The Mother Church, who said:

Some years ago while walking in the city of Paris one day with a friend, we met a friend of his who said that he had just been assisting at a concert, which he praised in the highest terms. After we parted from him I expressed some surprise that a performer should be so frankly enthusiastic about a performance in which he had taken part; whereupon my friend, with only partially concealed amusement, informed me that the gentleman using the word assist in a sense frequently employed in French, meant that he had assisted at the concert as one of the audience, not as a performer. In this beautiful and true sense we all assist at a Christian Science lecture. It matters not whether one is led by curiosity to come, or because of the interest aroused by having heard or observed that Christian Science is a cheering doctrine, or whether one comes because already immeasurably blessed by Christian Science, he finds in the restoration of his divine facts recurring inspiration, or whether one comes because he has turned to Christian Science for healing after having sounded the depths of suffering and wrung them out, one and all come, at any rate, in an expectant attitude, consciously or otherwise seeking the one God and His ever compassionate and available Christ as taught in Christian Science. In these times, when the whole material world seems shaken, it is a privilege to hear a lecture by one who speaks of those things which, the apostle says, cannot be shaken, from the standpoint of great experience in healing the sick, redeeming the sinful, and in teaching the pure metaphysics of Christian Science.

I have the pleasure and honor to introduce Mrs. Blanche K. Corby, C. S. B., of Los Angeles, California, a member of the Board of Lectureship of this church.

## The Lecture

Mrs. Corby in her lecture said:

The message that Christian Science brings to the world today is one of good cheer; it is one of hope, comfort, health—complete salvation. To a world stricken with suffering and unrest, Christian Science offers deliverance from all the discords of life. Every one desires to live, because life is natural and normal, and a knowledge of the best means whereby life may be conserved and made harmonious is indeed most worthy of one's thought and consideration. Humanity generally has not looked to God for daily and hourly help in times of trouble. It has not believed that God is available under all conditions and circumstances; but there is no human condition so desperate, no disease so obstinate that man cannot be released from it through divine aid, for God, who is Love, is all powerful.

Man's understanding of God reaches the pinnacle when he declares and knows that God is Love. This synonym for God is the highest concept of Him. It is the tender, compassionate sense which was expressed by Christ Jesus in his work.

Because Christian Scientists no longer have a personalized, limited sense of God but speak of Him as divine Principle, the objection is sometimes made that this term applied to Deity seems abstract and cold, but as the true meaning of the word principle is that which proceeds from it, we find that the term is most appropriate for God.

Every thinking person cognizes things that exist; because of his belief in the existence of things, he believes that there is a first cause or creator. Christian Science proclaims that God is cause of all created things. It declares God to be Omnipotence and Omnipresence, the all-inclusive infinite One, or, as Mrs. Eddy so comprehensively states, "The Adorable One," which includes all life, law, power, intelligence, and action. This all-inclusive Omnipotence or the One Principle is best understood as Mind. The one omnipotent Mind or one conscious Being is expressed after its own kind, then all that expresses it must be mental because the activity of mind is thought. Everything is mental, whether upon a good or evil, a spiritual or material plane. All that we are conscious of today is the result of thought, that we exist as mortals is the result of thought that has gone before. All the history of the past and all present human activity are mental. Every human achievement—every discovery brought to light—is the result of somebody's thought. If it were possible for thought to cease on earth today, complete inaction, which is death, would result. All that engages man's attention, the daily routine of business, of home and family, the great manufacturing activities, agricultural development, all the pursuits of life, would cease. Every complaint of the body is expressed through thought. If man could not think he could not be conscious of bodily pain and discomfort; it is only when all things are resolved into thought, into mental conditions, that the mystery of evil disappears. All wrong thought with its discordant results can be corrected by right thinking which can be continued only from the standpoint of chanceless Truth, divine Principle or spiritual unfoldment.

Salvation is gained through right thinking. Many theories of salvation

have been presented to the world, but only one has proved satisfactory and unfailing. Christ Jesus came as the Way-shower; he declared and demonstrated a full and complete salvation. Jesus did not teach that a man must die in order to be saved or reach God; nowhere in the Scriptures is found any authority for saying that he considered evil and death at all necessary or in accord with divine law; but he did say, "If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death."

When the beginner in Christian Science reads in the Scriptures that God pronounced His creation good; that He was satisfied with it; that He was entirely satisfied with man made in His own image and likeness; that this man was given dominion over all the earth; the question is sure to arise, What has taken place that man is not expressing his God-given dominion today? Christian Science reveals to this age the fact that nothing has happened to weaken or to destroy man's God-given dominion. It is impossible that man, made in the image and likeness of God, could fall into evil and sin, yet the belief that he did so, all has caused all the sorrow and suffering on earth. The beginner further asks, "If God is infinite good, where did evil come from, what is its cause and origin?" When we learn to think in accord with divine Mind, we find that evil in individual consciousness disappears, and that, therefore, the only cause for evil or sin is a false belief, a wrong thought, and not a spiritual fact. In the degree that man ceases to think evil, evil and sin disappear; and proportionately as that disappearance takes place, goes all the mystery of evil, all its presence and power.

## Healing

The first step toward freedom from evil is generally taken through the desire for physical healing. The healing method of Christian Science, the healing method used by Jesus, is unique, but there is no mystery, nothing supernatural about it. It is the simple teaching of Jesus, the spontaneous and natural result of better thinking. The physical healing in Christian Science is not for the purpose of making a man more comfortable in materiality, of enabling him to eat more food without discomfort, or to indulge more freely in appetites and passions without evil effect, but the sole purpose of physical healing is to reveal the truth about life. Christian Science heals the sick to establish the fact of the reality of God, of good, and it heals the sinner to prove the unreality of sin, or evil. Christian Science does not teach that sickness and evil do not seem real to the human consciousness; but it does teach that the human consciousness is a false consciousness that expresses itself according to its false beliefs in all the phenomena of evil and sickness, and that healing through correction or overcoming is accomplished only through the understanding of God and His law.

Throughout human history man has defied himself, he has created God in the image and likeness of a mortal instead of finding that he himself is the image and likeness of God. Because God has been believed to be a mighty being manifesting jealousy, anger, revenge, visiting his wrath upon his people; the belief that might is right has grown to the utmost. Because of the deification of the mortal or material mind and its beliefs, the statement is sometimes ignorantly made that the healing of Christian Science is wrought through suggestion, or the action of the human mind,—one mind controlling another human mind. In order to correct this misconception made against his healing work, Jesus said, "If I by Beelzebub cast out devils by whom do your children cast them out?" (Matt. 12:27). And showed that evil cannot correct evil. The human mind, unilluminated, and uninstructed in spiritual law, cannot possibly understand spiritual healing, nor the means by which it is accomplished; so it insists that it must be after its own method—that is, the operation of the human will through hypnotism or what is popularly called modern psychology. Nothing can be farther from the truth.

## Revelation

The teacher of mathematics does not subject his pupil to a state of hypnosis in order to teach the science of numbers, but reveals to him the principle of mathematics, the truth about numbers. If each step in the solution of a problem were mentally imposed upon the more yielding thought of the child, he would not be trained to think for himself; on the contrary, he would be schooled in the habit of responding to suggestion from without. The pupil, to be alert and progressive, must be taught to think correctly, he must be free from the personal domination and control of the teacher. In like manner, the Christian Science practitioner knows that the human will must be divorced from every Christian Science treatment; indeed the human will cannot give a Christian Science treatment. The practitioner's part in the healing work is to reveal to the patient the science, or truth of being. This truth at work in the consciousness of the sufferer heals and saves. The human mind believes fundamentally in both good and evil, and that which has evil as a fundamental quality cannot heal. It is wholly through the action and operation of spiritual law that the sick are healed. Christian Science treatment creates a desire to know and to do the will of God. It is regenerating in its influence. Mesmeric suggestion and hypnotism weaken the subject's ability to do what is right. His subjection to another mentality in the least degree is in itself an evil. Healing is not accomplished through concentration nor holding the thought for others, but through consecration

of thought and purpose and love for God and man. The reading of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has cured thousands of sickness and sin; one hundred pages of the book contain testimonials of healing through the reading alone. No mesmeric suggestion is used in the book to accomplish such results, no human domination or control is exercised, but the revelation of truth contained in those pages opens the understanding, and healing follows as a natural consequence.

The objection is sometimes made that Christian Science practice does not take into account the symptoms of disease. It does, however, recognize the symptoms, but only to analyze the mental cause which has produced the physical suffering. If the mental cause is found to be hatred, fear, resentment, grief, or anxiety, what prescription could be administered internally, or what application could be applied outwardly that could possibly correct such cause of disease? Because the popular forms of healing deal with the effect instead of the cause, there is a long list of so-called incurable diseases; incurable, only because some men have said that they cannot cure them. Jesus never said that disease is incurable or difficult to heal, but instead he did say to the woman who had been bowed together for many years, "Satan hath bound thee"; in other words, her belief in evil had caused her physical infirmity. The majority of cures wrought by Christian Science have been of diseases pronounced incurable, and the great ranks of Christian Scientists today are composed largely of those who have been compelled to turn to God for aid because some man had said he could not heal them. That is indeed a happy day when we learn that man cannot heal, but that God can and does.

Centuries of time can never make a lie false, and true, for it was false from the beginning; neither can centuries of misconception diminish the power of God, who is the same yesterday, today, and forever.

## Mankind's Greatest Enemy

Fear is the arch-enemy of humanity, and many are those who are living under its constant pressure and know not how to escape from its bondage. Throughout all time man has bowed down to fear as to a false god, and is confronted by its suggestions in all the activities of human existence. Fear attends his advent into the world, and throughout his life he is educated to be afraid; afraid of the food he eats, the air he breathes, and of the wind that blows; he is afraid of his brother man, afraid of his own body, and afraid of God. Little wonder that he is sick and in trouble. Christian Science reveals that God's universe including man was created without fear, that the real man has no fear of disease, contagion or epidemic, therefore fear is without hope and without God, and anything without God has no real existence, because God is the only creator. Christian Science says to the sorrowing and fearful, you are suffering only from false beliefs, the result of ignorance and fear; ignorance of the changeless laws of God, good, and fear of the ever-changing laws of man. An example of the instability of the laws of man lies in the belief of a former generation which considered tomatoes to be a deadly poison, while today they are recommended as a most wholesome food. The Christian Science practitioner knows that man needs to be freed from ignorance and fear, which he recognizes as the predisposing cause of disease. The sick are healed to establish the fact of the reality of good and the unreality of evil. The healing in Christian Science is not confined to physical healing alone, but may be applied throughout the whole range of human experience. It is indeed so intensely practical that it can be used in the routine of everyday life. Since God is the only cause or creator, all real law emanates from Him, and there is no peace or safety in living in disobedience to His law. The engineer who spans the yawning chasm over which great trains are rushed in safety, owes his accomplishment to absolute obedience to the laws governing construction. These laws were in existence in prehistoric days, but man was limited in the execution of them because of his ignorance of them. Christian Science is the religion of opportunity. There is an old and hackneyed saying that opportunity knocks but once at man's door, old and hackneyed and almost universally believed. When it is understood that opportunity is a divine idea, or right thought, therefore boundless and unlimited, and that it is always knocking at the door of consciousness, man will enjoy success instead of failure, and when he knows success from the standpoint of Principle, he will be able to understand the failures of the past and profit thereby.

One of the greatest torments that beset mankind is the fear of lack. The law of infinite Mind includes no provision for poverty and lack. Christian Science teaches that the amplitude of God is the sufficient supply of man enabling him to be fed and clothed and is the true substance which is changeless and imperishable. Jesus, the man of God, knew no lack nor limitation. He turned water into wine when there seemed to be a lack at the marriage feast, he multiplied the loaves and the fishes when the multitudes believed there was no bread, he found gold in the fish's mouth when the disciples said there was no money for taxes. Throughout his whole career he constantly supplied the needs of humanity, proving that God is a God of abundance. At the most crucial moment in his whole

career, when forsaken of men, even by his own disciples, Jesus was forced to prove the abundance of life by overcoming death on the cross. When he declared, "Thy will be done," he overcame death, because in declaring the will of God he declared the law of Life. In overcoming death, man's most feared enemy, he proved the continuity of consciousness,—the eternity of life.

## Christ Jesus

It is generally accepted by all Christians that Christianity relates essentially to the system taught and demonstrated by Christ Jesus, and it is also believed that Jesus' plan of salvation reveals the true way; in the healing of disease, raising the dead, and in all the works of his ministry, he was hearing witness to the Truth in accordance with the law of God. Christianity is not the creed of any sect; it is the demand of God to be Christlike and to prove faith by works. The Christians of the world believed in Jesus as a teacher and spiritual leader instead of a healer, but it was wholly by his works that he proved his divinity. True religion is not a theory, but a knowledge of the Science of being, to be wrought out in life practice. The need of the world today for a religion which inspires its followers to emulate Christ Jesus in his teachings and practice is fully met by Christian Science. If Christians are to continue in the Word as followers of Jesus, they must prove they accept it to be true by doing the works. Jesus proved what he knew by what he did. All that he said and did was from the basis of the demonstrated Christ, Truth, and the same Christ, Truth, is as available and demonstrable today as when Jesus lived upon earth. A so-called law that can be annulled or set aside, that some supernatural event may be produced, was never a law but a belief; the law of infinite Mind is eternal and unchanging and cannot possibly be violated or set aside. So-called miracles have been performed, Jesus did not violate but fulfilled all law, and individually he did all there was to do and then said to his followers, "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world" (John 16:33), the world of material sense, and his is the example for all time.

## Christ

The Christ or Truth by which Jesus overcame the world, Paul said, was "Without father, without mother, without descent, having neither beginning of days nor end of life" (Hebrews 7:3). Mrs. Eddy defines Christ as, "The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." (Science and Health, p. 583.) All through human history great spiritual leaders have proclaimed the Christ. Abraham departed from the idol worship of his fathers, because he discerned something beyond the material sense of existence and proclaimed the one God as Spirit. Isaac, Jacob and all the prophets who followed were able, through spiritual discernment, to look beyond the veil of matter, and to discern the Christ, Truth, or Saviour of the people, with signs following. After centuries of trial and great suffering, with here and there a glimpse of the Christ, Truth, which gave strength and courage to those who discerned, came John the Baptist declaring, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand"; and immediately following came the greatest prophet of all, the man, Christ Jesus, who gave a demonstration of the Christ, Truth, so clear and practical, that it will forever remain a dispensation among men.

The healing of the early Christian church was a natural part of its religion and will always remain the natural part of Christianity. Again came the long night of materialism as the result of the waning faith of the early Christians in the power of God to save them from persecution. In their dire distress they yielded to the temptation to which we are all subjected under pressing circumstances and made the mistake of looking away from the power that had always helped them to mere materialism; instead of turning to God, they turned to a human personality, and perhaps to one of the most subtle and deceitful personalities that history records. They looked to Constantine to befriend them and because of turning from Principle to person their power to heal was lost. Ritualism and ceremony usurped the proofs that Jesus required of his followers, and for centuries preaching and profession were considered the essentials of Christianity; then there appeared in fulfillment of prophecy a woman bringing a new light upon the Scriptures, a vision of the eternal Christ coming, as of old, because of the world's great need. Christian Scientists believe that the revelation of truth has appeared today in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. What will be the place in human history of this book that has again revealed God to man and that has given such liberation to humanity, such certainty of deliverance? Can its revelation be anything less than the revelation of the same healing Christ, Truth, of the ages? In asserting that Christian Science heals today as it did long ago we have only to offer the teaching of Jesus, the proofs of his ministry, and the fruits of our work. This practical operation of Christianity will always be the witness of Christ.

Christian Scientists do not claim that the full scope and measure of healing has been accomplished today; they are constantly striving for the mind of Christ, that they may do better work today than yesterday. Progress is the eternal unfoldment of Truth in individual consciousness, and the growth of a student of Christian Science is the proof of his faith.

## Prayer

Prayer is supposed to have a place in the daily life of every consistent

Christian, and is generally believed to be the means by which man communicates with God; Jesus attached so much importance to the right concept of prayer that he gave the greatest of all prayers, beginning, "Our Father, which art in heaven." No where did Jesus, teaching as he did that he was not God, instruct his followers to pray to him; neither did he instruct them to appeal to any other personality, but without intercession, to approach God with loving confidence. How many good Christians have absolute confidence that prayer is always answered? The crying need of the world is to know how to pray aright, to pray the righteous prayer which "availeth much." "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," contains a chapter on prayer which is accepted by Christian Scientists and acknowledged by many other advanced thinkers to be the greatest treatise on prayer ever written. In this chapter Mrs. Eddy says, "desire is prayer," then she clearly sets forth with the right desire and purpose of prayer must be; her exposition is in exact accord with the teachings of Jesus. Christian Science teaches that by constantly thinking the truth, we fulfill Jesus' command to pray constantly. The truth, the spiritual fact about all things, exists, and the knowing of this is the constant or righteous prayer.

Mortal mind, the supposed opposite of God or Spirit, always presents an inverted sense of things; it believes only in itself and comprehends all things from its own standpoint and after its own likeness. If its claims and beliefs are the inversion of truth, then the very opposite of what material sense claims is true; to gain the experience of answered prayer we must hold thought to the spiritual reality of things. Jesus, when he instructed his disciples in prayer said, "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." Much of the prayer of the world has been uttered for material things or for the fulfillment of human desires and it is never answered. Jesus denounced such prayer, but the moment we know that God has given all good to man and that all good now and eternally is, that moment we begin to receive the benefits of prayer and experience its blessings. That moment may be the present moment—"Now is the day of salvation," cried Paul to a people who were looking to a future salvation, and Christian Science declares that today is the day of salvation to those who demonstrate the same Christ, Truth.

Mankind has emerged but slowly out of paganism because it has not known how to pray intelligently. It has prayed to every kind of graven image, and to a humanized sense of Deity which, after all, is only its own graven image. Christian Science teaches that prayer, but it does not create nor change anything but false beliefs, neither does it operate because of any mental argument, but because it declares and demonstrates the spiritual facts of being; true prayer is deliverance from evil beliefs, and is the process by which man gains heaven here and now. Christian Scientists have many proofs of the protecting power of prayer, or right thought. This does not mean that God selects Christian Scientists upon whom to bestow especial protection, but it does mean this—that faithful Christian Scientists, like Daniel in the lions' den, like the Hebrew boys in the fiery furnace, may have protection in the hour of danger because they know their God—this is the promise of Scripture and it is most impressively set forth in the Ninety-first Psalm which says, "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." We are always protected when we abide in the consciousness of divine Mind and do not wander out into the mazes of human belief. Christian Science teaches that the individuality and identity of God's creation is forever preserved and expressed. It does not teach that creation is ultimately absorbed, or merged into one spirit. The individuality of each idea is forever expressed.

## The Bible

Christian Scientists accept the teaching of the Bible from Genesis to Revelation and believe that the golden thread of Truth which runs throughout unites all ages as the Christ is revealed. Science and Health has given an illumination to the Scriptures that enables the student to comprehend their spiritual import. If the Bible is God's word to his people, then it is for us today to know and to understand it. No longer do Christian Scientists read the Scriptures in a perfunctory manner, but it is their delight to read and study them daily. "The last fifty years have witnessed an intensity and breadth of interest in Bible study unprecedented in the history of the Christian church," is the testimony of no less an authority than the Rev. C. I. Scofield, D. D., editor of the Scofield Reference Bible.

The first tenet of The Christian Science Church reads, "We take the inspired word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life." Christian Science teaches unreservedly, as necessary for sound doctrine, what are considered the essentials of religion; it teaches that there is one infinite, omnipresent Father-Mother God, the creator of all. It teaches the divine sonship in the everpresent Christ; the Holy Ghost, or Comforter, in the unfolding consciousness of fatherhood and sonship; the atonement or man's at-onement with God through Christ as demonstrated by Jesus when he proved that life is eternal; the baptism of Spirit, which cleanses from the impurities of the carnal or fleshly mind; and the resurrection through progress and growth in Truth into the complete satisfaction

and perfection of God and his likeness.

The Bible as a book of human history would be of no more value to-day than any other ancient history were it not for that thread of Truth which has preserved it throughout all time and has made it the Christian people's Bible. The Christian warfare, the strife in individual consciousness, is ever the same in the overcoming of evil with Truth, therefore, the experiences of the people of God, of every prophet and apostle, depict the conflict between good and evil experienced by every mortal. Religious history presents different conditions of thought; the story of Job's life is illustrative of the life of every man born into the flesh. Mortal man, like Job, has looked in vain for a contented state of mind. Searching for satisfaction and happiness he has plunged into every pleasure only to find disappointment. Business and the accumulation of money have been the resort of many to gain content and peace of mind, but the goal has ever been will-o'-the-wisp, just ahead but never within grasp. Men have been prone to believe that there is no religious teaching that is satisfactory or dependable, and at last arrive at that place in their experience where they exclaim, "all is vanity and vexation of spirit" (Ecclesiastes 1, 14). At this point they may be ready for Christian Science and when they understand it they can then declare, as did Job, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Mortal mind has within itself no saving grace. It suggests its own sense of happiness and pleasure; if man chooses to look to matter for satisfaction, he must accept all the suffering that accompanies this belief. Jesus' statement, "The flesh profiteth nothing," is identical with the statement of Science and Health in what is known as the scientific statement of being, that "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation." Christian Scientists have found that the teaching of their textbook does not vary one hairbreadth from the teaching of the Bible.

## The Discoverer and Founder

Little more than 50 years ago there was just one Christian Scientist on earth, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy. She says, in "Retrospection and Introspection," that from her very childhood she was impelled by a hunger and thirst after divine things, a desire for something better than matter and apart from it. This spiritual desire made her always consecrated in thought and purpose to the endeavor to know and to understand God.

Mrs. Eddy came of devotedly religious parents, and became a member of the Congregational Church when a very young girl, even though her confession of faith was not in accord with the strict and relentless theology of that day. She had discerned God as Love, and through this discernment lost her fear of the old Calvinistic decree of predestination. With maturing years came the conviction of the unreliability of all things material, and at last, she was left to die as the result of an injury supposed to be fatal. She then called for her Bible, and while reading of the cures wrought by Jesus realized that God was as able to heal them as in centuries past, and she immediately arose from her bed restored to health. Centuries of time had not annulled God's promises, and with her healing came the determination to know the Science or truth of that which had wrought such a change in her life. She devoted years to the research; and at last, in the divine and natural order of events, in 1875, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" was given to the world. This experience is most comprehensively set forth in her book, "Retrospection and Introspection," a short biographical account of her own life. She writes of her great discovery "My immediate recovery from the effects of an injury caused by an accident, an injury that neither medicine nor surgery could reach, was the falling apple that led me to the discovery how to be well myself, and how to make others so. . . . I then withdrew from society about three years,—to ponder my mission, to search the Scriptures, to find the Science of Mind that should take the things of God and show them to the creature, and reveal the great curative Principle,—Deity."

"The Bible was my textbook. It answered my questions as to how I was healed; but the Scriptures had to me a new meaning, a new tongue. Their spiritual significance appeared; and I apprehended for the first time, in their spiritual meaning, Jesus' teaching and demonstration, and the Principle and rule of spiritual Science and metaphysical healing,—in a word, Christian Science."

"I named it Christian, because it is compassionate, helpful, and spiritual. God I called immortal Mind. That which sins, suffers, and dies, I named mortal mind. The physical senses, or sensuous nature, I called error and shadow. Soul I denominated substance, because Soul alone is substantially. God I characterized as individual entity, but His corporeality I denied. The real I claimed as eternal; and its antipodes, or the temporal, I described as unreal. Spirit I called the reality; and matter, the unreality."

## The Master Metaphysician

Not one statement of Science and Health is presented as hypothesis or as theory of human opinion, but every statement issues from the standpoint of demonstration and proof. From Plato, the pagan philosopher, to the more advanced thought of Emerson includes centuries of time, but only here and there is there a glint of light. No human philosophy or theory has ever solved

the problem of life demonstrably, as no human theory can solve the belief of evil and matter, from which belief issues all sin, disease, and death; only the teachings of Jesus, the master metaphysician, made clear to-day through Science and Health, are equal to so great a demand. Mrs. Eddy says of Jesus that he "was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe. He plunged beneath the material surface of things, and found the spiritual cause." Because Mrs. Eddy "plunged beneath the material surface," she has revealed to this age the same available Christ, Truth, which heals and saves. She proved to be a most consecrated follower of Christ Jesus and claimed nothing more for herself. Throughout all time, here and there, men and women of uplifted thought have been able to heal through faith, but they had no knowledge of divine law or of the process by which healing might be accomplished for all. Their experiences were fragmentary and not the result of a knowledge of Principle. It is no miracle to accomplish results when one is shown the way through a scientific rule and its application, but the great miracle was this, that in a world and age of abject materialism, a woman appeared, who through steadfast faith in God and a desire to know His will in order to help mankind, was able to peer back through the centuries of error, ignorance, and darkness and perceive again the Christ idea. This was the miracle, and yet it was the inevitable action of Truth. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has set forth a scientific system with definite rules for practice, which will enable any sincere seeker to prove the truth of her revelation. In the early years of her ministry, with sublime patience and courage, she waited, worked, and prayed, until she gained a handful of students to assist her in raising the standard of Christian Science on earth. Today Christian Science is known throughout the whole world; in many villages and remote places there is a society or church organization and most of the larger cities have many overflowing churches.

Mrs. Eddy also established The Christian Science Sentinel, monthly and weekly publications invaluable to students of Christian Science. Later she founded the great international daily called The Christian Science Monitor, a newspaper circulated and read throughout the world and generally acknowledged as entirely reliable in its statements. She also founded and directed many other activities in connection with the Church, which were designed to be, and always will be of great benefit to humanity. This accomplishment was the result of one woman's clear understanding of God and reliance upon Him.

Humanity has slowly outgrown its ancient beliefs and its many false gods; while history shows that woman has but slowly arisen from a state of captivity and bondage. It is this ancient belief that has been the basis of any opposition there has been to Mrs. Eddy's leadership. She has ever been the great friend of woman and through her teachings many of us have been given strength and courage to meet the problems of life successfully. Christian Science does not advocate the superiority of woman; its appeal is for universal spiritual suffrage, which will equalize and unify the thought of men and women, and will emancipate the whole human race from sin, disease and death. Mrs. Eddy has revealed the way of deliverance for woman in the way of salvation for all mankind. Christian Science has made better men, women and it has elevated womanhood as it has purified manhood by giving a nobler citizenship to the world.

It would be strange indeed if Christian Scientists do not love and revere Mrs. Eddy for her unselfish devotion and commemorate her great works for the blessings that they individually feel have been their portion as the result of her consecrated life work. She never encouraged the slightest personal adulation but always turned her followers to the worship of God, away from personality to Principle. Humanity will sometime realize that it can never repay its debt of gratitude to Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

## Church

The Christian Science Church founded by Mrs. Eddy stands for pure democracy, the brotherhood of man, universal participation, growth, and culture, where each individual has his place in divine Mind and cannot usurp the place of another. The true understanding of God reveals the true brotherhood of man. Knowledge of God is true education and only as the spiritual sense is gained through the study of the letter, can the truth be demonstrated; to have merely an intellectual sense of Christian Science without the spiritual perception of its teaching, is to lose its real import and be barren of fruits. "The letter and the spirit must both bear witness and then signs follow."

The world travelling in anguish and sorrow has great need of the Comforter today, but the great convulsing problems can be settled ultimately only through the understanding of Principle. As Christian Scientists look out upon the world's great tumult, resulting from conflicting thought, they are not dismayed nor discouraged. They know that God governs the universe and that the earth is to be transformed. The progress of individuals as well as that of nations, is according to their concept of Deity, and the universal understanding of God will end all strife and warfare, and bring a permanent peace. Christian Scientists believe that day will come when "all shall know Him from the least unto the greatest" and God's love shall be manifested among men.



GREETINGS FROM  
MEXICO TO WORLD

Official of the New Liberal  
Constitutional Government  
Outlines Its Aims at the  
Clark University Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WORCESTER, Massachusetts—

"What I can assure you and the world is that Mexico is going to rely upon laws which will satisfy and protect every legal right, every legitimate enterprise, laws that will encourage foreign capital to go into Mexico and to help us to develop our natural resources, laws against which no objections can be justly taken," said Manuel de la Peña, who is handling in New York all official business of the new Liberal Constitutional Government of Mexico, in his address on "Greetings to the World," at the Clark University Conference on Mexico and the Caribbean yesterday afternoon.

Dr. I. J. Cox, professor of history at Northwestern University and member of the commission of 1918 to study conditions throughout Mexico, in addressing the conference upon "The Mexican Problem," after pointing out the various historical factors that have gone to make the Mexico of today, advocated an immediate loan to Mexico. He said that Carranza, who "espoused a program combining political privilege with social regeneration," but who was unwilling to play the game fairly and abide by the result, had failed for lack of adequate funds, and that his successor must not be permitted to fail for like reason. And he looked upon education as the ultimate solution of the Mexican problem.

## Educational Facilities

Francis R. Taylor, chairman of the recent commission to visit Friends' missions in Mexico, told of having found the lack of educational facilities and of popular thrift to be very serious in that country. A hopeful note was sounded by E. D. Trowbridge, general manager of the Mexico Company, who said that the whole period of the revolution from 1911 to date had, in spite of all its ills, done much in the way of an advance in thought and social development, which would be of great help in the solution of reconstruction problems.

John F. Moors, president of the Boston Associated Charities, asserted that "we Americans who desire justice have before us a very solemn duty, to keep informed with regard to developments to the south of us and make sure that this country is not induced to take any fatal step."

Manuel de la Peña, after declaring that "we all know that at the end, whatever be the trend of events, justice and righteousness will prevail," said:

"Mexico is evolving from an epoch of darkness. Experience has opened the eyes of the people, sufferings and hardships have shown us the straight road toward progress, and if we have overthrown an objectionable regime it was because we knew that it was moving in the wrong direction, that it had stepped aside from the path of justice and the right interpretation of the national ideals."

## Revolutionary Movement

"You Americans in the United States ask of yourselves why it is that the elections being so near, scheduled to

take place this coming month of July, we Mexicans could not wait for them in order to settle our differences through the ballot. But I desire to ask you, should one of your presidents manifest a desire to manipulate the elections in favor of a candidate of his own choice and quite unknown to the people only because that candidate has offered to become a blind tool in the hands of such a president, if this man in order to assure that purpose intended to send troops to some of the States and even to overthrow the legal Governor of one of them; if this man were to use all the power which the people have vested in him; the money belonging to the Nation, to support his unpopular candidate, and at the same time setting every sort of obstacle in the way of the other candidates; if you saw your country provoking the enmity of all other countries without accomplishing anything for the welfare of your own people; if you understood that the coming election was going to be just a farce through which such a dishonest regime would perpetuate itself in power; through which such a dishonest resort to the ballot, would you not then resort to bullets? Unfortunately, that was the case in Mexico.

"We young men of Mexico, and with us all those who know this country have realized that, unless foreign capital and immigration be encouraged to go into our country and develop the natural resources, those resources are lost to the world. Those men who are willing to come to us, bringing with them the necessary capital to help themselves by helping us to develop our lands, our mines and all our natural resources, will not go in and settle in a country in which they are not properly protected by the laws. We know how the United States has been developed by foreign capital and immigration, because they found a country which received them with open arms and just laws. We realize that our country has immense treasures which are waiting for the hands that are going to make them useful to mankind; we realize that we need aid from outside, from the whole world, since no country has ever advanced by its own forces when inclosed within an impassable wall, the existence of which the world has a right to forbid.

## Protection of Foreigners

"Therefore, the laws that we intend to uphold will protect that foreign capital and immigration, so far as it may be done in accordance with the eternal principles of justice and equity. We, young men of Mexico, who have had the benefit of observing the consequences that past mistakes have brought to our people, intend, in order to accomplish a truly patriotic work, to give special attention to the education of the Indians who form the greatest part of the present population of Mexico. So far, the governments of Mexico have forgotten the Indians, some of them have emerged and made themselves illustrious, but the great majority is still down, prevented from amounting to anything by the ignorance in which they have been kept.

"Indians have been accused of being a turbulent race; they are not. They are peaceful, but they are easily misled by anyone who offers to better their sad condition and now we mean to better it, without giving them arms, but schools and books.

"The Liberal Constitutional Government comes with open arms to you. All the leaders of the revolution have spoken to the American people asking their friendship and cooperation which we know you are willing to give. General Obregon, prominent among those leaders, has said:

"My ideal for the relations between Mexico and the United States is to

make the international border like the Canadian boundary, withdrawing troops, except customs officials.

"Carranza's interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine was a mistake, although I believe Carranza was perfectly sincere in the belief that his policy was best for Mexico."

## Message from Mr. Huerta

"Furthermore, I will quote a message from Mr. Adolfo de la Huerta, provisional President of the new government, which was dated the thirteenth of the present month:

"I beg to ask you to inform the government of the United States of America that we have given complete guarantees to natives and foreigners not only in this state, but by all civil and military authorities therein. The present government of Mexico also will maintain the firm purpose of following the same line of conduct by giving the necessary and ample guarantees to the foreign capital that may be invested in this republic, in conformity with our laws.

"Our government is also well disposed to develop relations with the United States, in conformity with the postulates of international law and with the criterion of absolute justice, equity and good faith."

"We mean to banish hatred, that obstacle which stands in the way of mankind; we intend to create love and friendship through mutual understanding; we want you to go there, to know us, to become acquainted with the real Mexican people. We also want all Mexicans to go back to their country. We have eliminated the word 'exiles.' They are no longer exiled from Mexico. We have banished the word 'amnesty' because it means pardon. During our long and bitter struggle for freedom and democracy some Mexicans have been mistaken, some misled; they were honest and sincere in their opinion; they need no pardon; they are guilty of no offense; Mexico is their country, and the doors are open to them. We want the cooperation of every honest man."

## Former Ambassador Wilson

"The creation and recognition of an independent Mexican republic extending southward from the Rio Grande to the twenty-second parallel, was a suggestion made by Henry Lane Wilson, former Ambassador for Mexico. Such a state, including the present states of Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas and the territory of Lower California, would constitute a buffer state three times the size of Texas between the United States and Mexico. "Such a state," said Ambassador Wilson, "would afford self-government to a part of Mexico which the central government of Mexico City has never been able to successfully control and which has been the breeding place of all recent Mexican revolutionary movements. It would leave remaining to Mexico the territory which is the center of her wealth and population and over which she might reasonably be expected to exercise successful control."

TRANSPORTATION  
IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Railroads Exhausted in War Period—Heroic Efforts Needed for Reconstruction, Reports Commissar Leonid Krassin

## IV.

This is the last in a series of four articles on the proceedings of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee in session in Moscow, early in 1920, published in The Christian Science Monitor. The first three appeared on May 19, 20 and 21.

NEW YORK, New York—Reporting to the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, at its meeting in Moscow last March, upon the transportation situation in Soviet Russia, Leonid Krassin, Commissar of Ways and Communications, said that the disruption had become much worse in the two preceding months. He reminded the committee, however, that a transportation crisis prevailed at that time, not only in Soviet Russia, but in every other European country. The Russian railroads had become utterly exhausted during the world war and the civil war. The destruction by the White Guards of rolling stock, the food crisis, the labor crisis, the fuel crisis—these were the reasons assigned by Krassin for the breakdown of transportation. The number of disabled locomotives had increased to 56 per cent, and the situation was becoming very threatening. "The only escape from this dangerous situation," said Krassin, "lies in heroic efforts on the part of the working class and in a more efficient and better organized application of labor. We are confronted with the task of creating a railroad personnel as efficient and harmonious as the Red Army, wherein every member is imbued with the importance of his task."

## Ways and Communications

Discussing the work of the Commissariat of Ways and Communications, Mr. Krassin emphasized the im-

portant function of a political organization connected with the commissariat. Tried workmen—Communists—were employed in every railway district in the task of combating laziness, exploitation and speculation, and in educating the railroad workers to understand fully the necessity of a regularly functioning transportation system.

Of great importance, said Mr. Krassin, was the agreement between the Commissariat of Ways and Communications and the Commissariat of War for the utilization of the reserve army of Kazan for a month's work on the railroads between Kazan, Moscow and Yekaterinburg, and also for the participation of the Red armies of the western front in the repair of rolling stock. He reported that a month after the establishment of this cooperation very good results were achieved on the Moscow-Kazan line. The commissar also reported a great improvement in the speed with which cars were loaded; an increase in the number of freight trains to Moscow, representing an increase of 20 per cent in the fuel supply; the achievement of greater regularity in the train schedules; and an increase in the number of repaired locomotives.

## Reserve of Food Supplies

According to M. Zurupa, the Commissar of Supplies, the Russian Soviet Government up to the first of last February had gathered a reserve of various food supplies amounting to 108,000,000 poods (1,944,000 tons). M. Zurupa stated that the Commissariat of Supplies had at its disposal at that time 34,000,000 poods (512,000 tons) of grain, including 10,000,000 poods (130,000 tons) of oats, 30,000,000 poods (450,000 tons) of hay. The supplies

of grain, he stated, were 50 per cent larger than at the corresponding time in the previous year. On the other hand, the commissar reported, great difficulty had been encountered in gathering vegetable fats, owing to the fact that the oil seed producing regions had been under occupation by the troops of Denikin. The available meat supplies were given as 6,500,000 poods (234,000,000 pounds), potatoes, 23,000,000 poods (345,000,000 pounds), and dried vegetables, 10,000,000 poods (150,000,000 pounds).

## Privation in Many Places

The condition of the railroads was such, however, that it was very difficult to bring these supplies to the industrial districts, and, in consequence, great privation prevailed in many places. The commissar reported an increased willingness on the part of the peasants to supply breadstuffs regularly, and stated that the commissariat was developing measures for the supply of other rural products, such as milk, butter, game and eggs.

According to the official report of the proceedings of the Central Executive Committee, the Commissariat of Supplies had encountered much criticism. The Communist Party had proposed that the Executive Committee appoint a committee to reorganize the machinery of the commissariat. This proposal was accepted and a committee of three was appointed for this purpose, one member representing the Executive Committee, one member from the Commissariat of Supplies, and one member from the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions.

SALVATION ARMY  
TO CONTINUE DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Convinced that its reconstruction program as laid out for the coming year is worthy of the utmost effort, the Salvation Army, in New England, at least, is to continue its drive for funds until the evening of May 29. And on that day a strong finish for the campaign will be carried out in the shape of an "In Memoriam" tag day. The tags will be a tiny United States flag on a field of gold, which will serve not only as indicating that the wearer has helped the Salvation Army in the raising of its budget for home service work in 1920, but as a commemoration of those who fell in the war.

That the required amount has not been raised as soon as intended is not because the public has not responded liberally, but because workers for collecting have not been available in anywhere near sufficient numbers; say those directing the drive. They say that everywhere when people have been approached during the last two weeks there has been in many cases an unusually generous response, and the extra 10 days is needed in order for the small force of workers to cover the territory.

QUOTA OVERSUBSCRIBED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—Republicans of this State are the first in the United States to over-subscribe their quota to the Republican national campaign fund. The State's quota was \$30,000, and \$33,000 has been raised.

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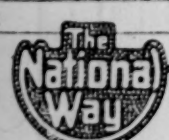
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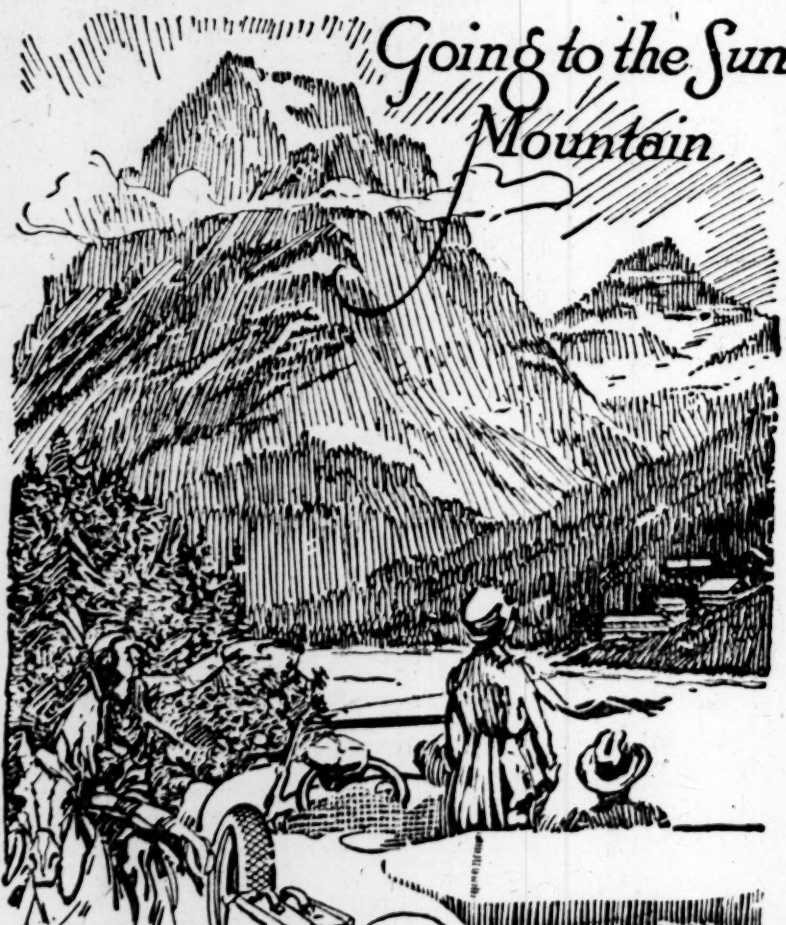
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## THURSDAY ISLAND, OUTPOST OF EMPIRE

Australia's Possession, on the Very Fringe of British Empire, Is Assured a Bright Future of Commercial Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Papua is sometimes referred to as the "Grandchild of Empire." Following the same line of thought Thursday Island might equally appropriately be regarded as the great-grandchild of Empire, for the island is administered by Queensland, which state is—in certain important respects—controlled by the Commonwealth, and the latter, in its turn, owes allegiance to Great Britain.

The island has also been mentioned as an important outpost of Empire. A statement has even been made, that perhaps not in the far distant future it may become another Heligoland. The latter somewhat picturesque simile, nevertheless assumes a certain grim significance in view of the fact that out of a total population of about 2600 there are no less than 600 or 700 Japanese indentured divers and seamen. They have shown some truculence toward the Papuans, who are also engaged in the diving industry, as a result of which, and in order to obviate a serious crisis arising, the government has repatriated 150 of the latter to Daru. The Papuans allege that the Japanese have threatened to use firearms against them.

The pearling industry, which is the most important industry connected with the island, is to all intents and purposes controlled by the Japanese. As an instance as to how the latter, though comparatively far from home, preserve their national instinct, it may be mentioned that on the occasion of the Mikado's last birthday the pearling fleet returned to its moorings a full two weeks before the scheduled time. The great national day of the year had arrived.

### Japanese Dominance

On this anniversary of the Emperor of Japan, the harbor, heretofore innocent of all craft, became alive with the luggers, the crews of which had prematurely returned for the purpose of doing honor to their monarch. No cajoling, no commands or threats would avail to keep the Japanese at sea on such a festival, and the flag of the island Empire was everywhere in evidence. In this connection it is worthy of note that the only club on Thursday Island is the Japanese Club.

The Japanese dominance of the staple industry may be briefly explained by the fact that they are the only people who can be found so willing to undergo the risks of earning a livelihood by such a hardy means as diving. It is only the most enterprising who are prepared to venture such a calling as deep sea diving. The rewards, however, approximate to the risks and hardships of the industry, as the wage received per month is sometimes as high as £30. The object of these activities is chiefly to secure the shell, and the divers are allowed to retain, as a perquisite, any pearls which may be found in it. Recently a diver sold for £800 two pearls found by him, and for the three months in which he made these fortunate finds, his total earnings were over £1000.

### The Trochus Shell

As an instance of the value of the discovery that the trochus shell is a substitute for mother-of-pearl, it may be mentioned that in 1915 the 10,886 ewis raised were valued at £11,904, whilst up to September, 1919, the quantity produced, viz. 13,419 cwt., realized no less than £45,225.

The latest available report of the government resident gives some interesting information as to the pearling industry, but it should be observed that this refers to the year 1916. During that period 123 boats were licensed for bêche-de-mer (a sea slug, the Malay name for which is trepang) and trochus fishing. The catch of the latter increased from 544 to 950 tons and the local price for this material at the end of 1916 showed an increase of £10 per ton and reached £30 as compared with the price ruling in 1914.

The London and American freight charges have been so excessive that Japan has absorbed almost the total quantity of trochus exported. Bêche-de-mer appeals to the Chinese for soup-making, and the choicest variety is much prized by them for this purpose. It is now (1920) worth several times its previous value and realizes no less than from £600 to £700 per ton.

The report, continuing, states that the declared value for bêche-de-mer decreased by £9855, although the weight declared fell by only 21 tons. As, at one period of the year, there was practically no market for fish, the boats were compelled to confine their attentions to trochus. However, by the end of the year, owing to the improvement of the market, fish fetched on an average £98 per ton. No less than 100 per cent increase in

price was obtained for the cheaper fish such as chalk and sand fish, the whole of the catch going to Hong Kong.

### Reflex Effect of Strikes

The value of the sandalwood exported during 1916 was 317 tons, and showed a decrease in quantity of 10 tons and in value of £1 per ton as compared with 1915. It should be noted that the 317 tons mentioned mostly represented wood cut in the Normanton district, on the mainland,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
A peasant girl

and that only 20 per cent was cut in the island. The wood is sent to Thursday Island for shipment.

The shipping strikes in the Commonwealth have their reflex effect in the small territory under review, and lengthy periods have elapsed during which many of the inhabitants have gone entirely without fresh meat with the exception of such local delicacies as a little turtle steak, dugongs (a species of herbivorous marine mammals), or the like. Meat of the tinned variety, if obtainable, and tinned fish, have formed the unsatisfactory substitute for fresh meat on such occasions of shortage.

### A Financial Difficulty

Recently an interesting little financial difficulty arose. This was entirely due to the concentration at the port of the majority of those engaged in the shipping and pearling industries. These people number about 1400, and the payment of the wages for such a comparatively large number somewhat taxed the immediate resources of the local banks. The anxiety was only of a temporary nature and was quickly tided over.

Since the cessation of hostilities, the commodities of the district have increased in value by leaps and bounds and, with every increase in shipping facilities, and other imminent advantages, there is every reason to suppose that this Pacific island, on the very fringe of the Empire, is assured a bright future of prosperity. Entirely apart, however, from its material progress, its political development will be watched with anxious eyes by those responsible for preserving Australia as a "White Man's Country."

### DEMAND FOR LONG COTTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas.—The demand of the eastern spinners is for long staple cotton—the longer the staple, the better—states H. M. Cottrell, agriculturist of the Arkansas Profitable Farming Bureau of the Little Rock Board of Commerce. It is impossible to over-supply the demand for this class of cotton, says Mr. Cottrell. Poor baling causes a huge annual waste, he asserts.

WESLEYAN COLLEGE PRESIDENT  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office  
MACON, Georgia.—The Rev. William Fletcher Quillian, pastor of the First Methodist church of Fort Valley, Georgia, has been elected president of Wesleyan College. Mr. Fletcher succeeds Dr. Charles R. Jenkins, who recently resigned.

## JUNE

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## A GLIMPSE OF PORTUGAL

We arrived at Bussaco by motor at midnight, but not too late to stroll the paths of this wonder garden that since the fourth century has been the object of adoration and care by the successive religious orders that have been cloistered within its walls.

Many of its floral specimens have been brought from distant lands by the Portuguese navigators. As snow is unknown save in the higher lands of the mountains, and a lower temperature than 40 degrees is rarely known, nature has clothed many of the trees and shrubs with a garment of evergreen.

From the Gate of Bussaco and reached by a gradual decline in the winding road after a romantic walk of about 20 minutes, the hot springs of Luso are reached. From this point we may view the palace seated in the middle of the garden of Bussaco, and one of the most ornate and highly carved buildings of all Europe. For many years Portuguese and Italian sculptors have worked with chisel and hammer bringing into being adornments rare in conception and massive in form.

The interior of this former Palace of Don Carlos is a revelation of color and design. The spacious entrance hall is covered by panels of blue and white tiles, reflecting the past glories of Portugal, the adventurous days of Albuquerque, Vasco da Gama, and Henry the Navigator.

One is impressed with the splendor of the interior, especially the reception room originally decorated for the fêtes at which the late King Carlos and his Queen Amelia were to have acted as host and hostess.

Leading from the reception room to the outer hall are the panel pictures of Wellington, the episodes connected with the battle of Bussaco, and the important events in the careers of the early discoverers. These unusual works of ceramic art were executed by Jorge Colaco, as were many of the panels of the staircase, the most astonishing production ever conceived by man. Supplementing this, the most stately flight of steps, are frescoes

in which Wellington led his troops to victory.

In the New Gallery of Madrid hangs a massive canvas by Ferrand depicting the tragic scene of the enthronement of Inez de Castro by her consort Pedro, son of Alfonso IV, King of Portugal.

The Fountain of Love, from which flows cool waters into the same path that carried the love notes of Pedro

spiked aloes, spotless linen steams in the sunwarmth of a cloudless sky. Drowsy donkeys, well-schooled in patience, wait for the burden of clean things, and a stroke from a branch of acacia held in the hand of their mistresses, to inspire more diligence of gait on the homeward journey.

Clouds of white dust swirl from the wheels of the old coach that slowly climbs the rough ways to the hill



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
The Concourse on the Plaza

is still to be seen. It has heard the voices of happy children; the warm winds from the olive laden hills sigh as they travel on to caress the clinging vines that drape the little Convent of Santa Clara.

Below, the poetized Mondego flows amid the mystic shrines of memory, its morning mists deepen the view of the gently rounding hills as it sullenly wends its way to the sea.

From the cotters' acre on the hillside comes the tinkle of goat bells, as the herd wander along the curving path. By the river's brink in gay at-

crested town of Penacova. Below a crest, and in a depression of boundless green, smiles the convent that boasts of once having at its head the daughter of Portugal's second King.

### Occupation and Leisure

The choir stalls of the church of Lorvaio are the most elaborate examples of wood carving in Portugal, a country renowned for its excellence in this art. As we approach the church we pass a huddled group of beings of all ages sitting in the doorways of their homes. Around them are mounds of fine shavings; and in front, leaning as do the tepee poles of our Indians, stand stripped saplings of white birch. During the occupation of the convent by the monks of St. Bernard the townsfolk were taught to make toothpicks which were used in goodly numbers by its inmates.

A leather strap is drawn taut across the worker's knee, and on this are placed the sweet willow strips that are cut into generous picks that later find a market in all parts of the republic. For the convent is now deserted and there is no local market for the fabrications of the simple folk who for generation following generation have whittled in their doorways, to receive for their work an amount very small, though ample for the needs of each day. The making of "palitos" and the tending of the garden patch are the two vocations that engage the good folks of Lorvaio. Returning to our hotel, the Avenida, facing the Mondego, we made ready to retire. In the distance we heard the faint strum of the mandolin, the most appealing of all instruments with which to interpret the "fado." Nearer and nearer came the sentimental players, filling the street with a melody of tender harmony. To our casement we went and beneath our window stood four slender fellows garbed in the flowing coats of the university. Could this musical salutation be a compliment to the strangers from the land of the Jazz and Rag Time, we asked ourselves? Or was it

to reprimand our musical sense by comparison, for surely no prelude of love ever held more divine ecstasy of sound than was now our portion to enjoy.

### The Lyres of Hymen

We had known the songs of southern France, of the Basque, of the Neapolitan, of Seville, but this, this stream from the fountain of music

hour of the day or night stand at the great door that enters the patio and through a window strongly barred with iron, with openings just large enough to admit of a hand clasp, pay his devotions to the object of his admiration, the mandolino supplementing his appeal between conversations. In the art of love making in its most courtly manner is the youth of Portugal very proficient. If the lover has been fortunate enough to have been introduced to his lady friend, and been accepted as a desirable suitor for her hand, he may then enter the home of his prospective bride, but his wooing must be then continued before a third party, be it sister, mother or father. After the admission of the youth or suitor, marriage is the only release from the chaperonage of a very near relative.

### Folk Songs

The folk songs of the Portuguese reflect the delightful simplicity of the peasant heart.

Nobody who has a sorrow  
Is going to tell it to one who has none.  
Because he knows only the person who has had sorrow.

Can understand another's grief.  
And another—  
When I go up to my darling's house  
It seems that I am going down hill.  
But when I return—  
Then I know well that it is of a truth,  
More difficult to come down than go up.

There is little doubt that many of the love lyrics of the Iberians have had their origin in the Arabic tongue, as the melody is more reflective of sadness than of joy. This may also apply to the songs of Andalusia.

The small hours of the morning found us eagerly listening to the vibrating strains of voice and strings. Then came the calm of a perfect silence—they had told their story, we had heard it, it was charming.

Throughout Portugal today may be heard the same melody, and no doubt the same strings are telling the same story, the story of Love.

### HAWAIIAN TRIP COSTS MORE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Effective on June 1, the price of first cabin steamship tickets from Honolulu to San Francisco will be increased \$20, making the cost per person, including an 8 per cent war tax, exactly \$118.80. At one time, less than 10 years ago, the round trip fare was \$110. After June 1 it will be \$237.60. The new tariff has been made public by the Matson Navigation Company, and it is expected that the Pacific Mail and China Mail steamship companies will follow suit. Increased cost of operation, fuel, and food is given as the principal reason for the rise in rates.

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for Women



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD  
AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Drastic Liquidation in Securities  
and Commodities Indicates  
Return to Normal Times—  
New Low Prices for Bonds

Those who have studied the financial and economic situation in recent months were not surprised at the liquidation that took place this week in the securities and commodities markets. It is regarded as a good indication of the approach of normal times. The downward turn probably would not have begun at this time in securities and commodities had it not been for the strained credit situation. It seems to be a rule that prices never succumb unless some kind of force is used to compel recessions. The slashing of prices on the part of the retail stores throughout the United States was compelled by the fact that there had been a marked cessation in buying by the public. It was beginning to look as if the merchants would be left with large stocks of high-priced goods on their hands. The late spring accentuated the situation. It was considered good business to cut prices deeply in order to attract buyers. It required courage to do this at a time when there should be a natural demand for summer goods, but it was a far-sighted policy which prompted it.

## Liquidation of Securities

The heavy selling of Liberty bonds and Victory notes, accompanied by record low prices was the most disquieting feature of the securities markets. The scarcity of money is accountable for the selling. When the government issues were first placed upon the market no one thought that they would ever sell on a basis to yield between 5 and 6 per cent, or more in one or two cases. Those who bought these bonds and notes may be disappointed with their investments, but the low prices now prevailing offer a wonderful opportunity for "evening up" purchases. If some method could be devised whereby the public could be permitted to buy Liberty bonds on the installment plan, as was done during the Liberty Loan campaign, it would be of tremendous advantage to the purchasers themselves and would serve to stabilize the market for government bond issues.

There were outstanding on April 30 last, \$19,975,387.13 Liberty bonds and Victory notes. Since January 1, 1920, \$1,227,315,000 of these securities have been sold on the New York Stock Exchange. The average discount from the selling price on January 1, is approximately 9 per cent. If it may be assumed that the bonds sold were originally purchased at par, there is indicated a loss to the sellers of \$110,458,170. The figures do not begin to represent the full amount of liquidation in Liberty since the first of the year. They represent only the sales on the New York Stock Exchange, and do not include sales on other exchanges or private transactions.

## Why Bonds Declined

The present selling movement in the bonds began during the middle of April. For the week ended April 16 the sales were \$72,679,000. They reached \$80,527,000 the following week, and with only one exception since then they have exceeded \$50,000,000 every week.

One of the forces behind this liquidation can be found in the general tie-up of transportation which has forced manufacturers to sell their Liberty bonds to meet bank obligations, until goods delayed in transit can be realized upon. The ever-increasing red discount rate and the promise of still further advances reflect the tightness of money and make it cheaper to sell securities at prevailing rates. The high cost of living forced many holders of the bonds, who perhaps overbought from patriotic motives, to sell.

## Time Money Firm

No section of the country is able to discern any tangible tendency toward relaxation in time money. The banking attitude everywhere is one of inability to afford expansion and of inclination to restrict or even contract the preexisting volume of accommodations. The continuing effects of freight congestion, which are not expected to lessen with much speed, are seriously complicating the situation. The only factor making for relief at the moment is that of retail liquidation and price-cutting.

The attitude of the Federal Reserve Bank authorities toward the general credit question is the outstanding feature of the immediate present. The coal situation, with its needs and remedial requirements, has again been analyzed in detail by the head of the Reserve Board. Perhaps the two conspicuous items of his analysis are the emphasis laid upon the joint need of credit conservation by member banks and the public at large, and the opinion that the country's credit position does not call for decidedly drastic measures, which can only prove injurious.

In foreign exchange the French franc continues to be the center of attention. After advancing Wednesday as high as 13.02 to the dollar, or 7.65 cents, on enthusiasm engendered by reports as to indemnity prospects, the recession later in the week carried the rate back considerably. The reported likelihood that the United States would be little inclined to do any "underwriting" in the indemnity matter is assigned as the chief reactionary factor.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Am Car & Fy	121 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Am Inter Corp	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Am Loco	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Am Smelters	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Can Pac	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Woolen	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Anacosta	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Atchafalpa	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
At Gulf & W I	157 1/2	158 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Bald Loco	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
B & O	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Beth Steel B	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Can Pac	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Ch R I & Pac	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Cent Leather	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Chandler	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
M & St P	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Chino	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Corn Prods	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Cruible Steel	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Cuba Cane	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Do Pfd	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
End Johnson	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Gen Electric	138 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Gen Motors	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Goodrich	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Int Paper	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Inspiration	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Kennecott	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Marine	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Max Pet	170 1/2	171 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2
Midvale	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
No Pacific	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
N Y Central	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
N Y N H & H	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
No Pacific	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Penn	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Pan Am	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Pier Arrow	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Punta Alegre	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Reading	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Rep Iron & Stl	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
S N Steel	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Sinclair	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
So Pac	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Studebaker	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Texaco	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Trans Oil	143 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
U Pac	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
U S Rubber	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
U S Steel	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
U S Realty	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Utah Copper	66 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Westinghouse	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Worthington	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Total sales	692,000 shares.			

\*Ex-dividend.

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
ib 3 1/2s	90.80	91.78	90.80	91.71
ib 1st 4s	83.10	84.00	83.10	84.00
ib 2d 4s	81.40	82.70	81.40	82.40
ib 1st 4 1/4s	84.60	85.50	84.40	85.50
ib 2d 4 1/4s	82.00	84.30	82.00	84.24
ib 3d 4 1/4s	86.60	88.50	86.60	88.10
ib 4th 4 1/4s	82.70	85.10	82.70	85.00
ib 1st 3 1/2s	95.00	96.40	95.00	96.38
ib 3 3/4s	94.94	96.20	94.92	96.40



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TRACK FINALS  
AT TECH FIELD

## New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association Championships Meet This Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The final events in the thirty-fourth annual championship track and field meet of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association will take place at Tech Field this afternoon, and the battle for the team title and various individual championships promises to be very keen. Massachusetts Institute of Technology still looks to be the favorite for the title.

Preliminary trials were held in all the events with the exception of the one and two-mile runs Friday afternoon. Brown University showed up best in these tests, qualifying no less than 15 athletes. The two hurdle events, the 880-yard run and the hammer throw were the only events Brown did not qualify men for. In five events the Brunonians qualified two men each and they got three into the 100-yard dash.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology was a good second to Brown with 12 qualifiers. Boston College, Bowdoin College, Wesleyan University, and Williams College each qualified seven. Colby College was the only contestant which did not qualify at least one man.

The best performance Friday was in the 880-yard run when Thomas King of Holy Cross won the second heat in 1m. 58.3-58. R. H. Clark of Amherst College, the favorite for the 100-yard dash, won his heat without extending himself in 10.2-5. J. W. Sullivan, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, showed up quite well in the 100-yard dash, leading the qualifiers with a throw on 122 ft. 1 1/2 in. The results of the preliminaries follow:

**100-YARD DASH**  
First Heat—Won by H. F. S. Carter, Brown, 10.2-5. Second heat, second, T. W. Hoser, Technology, third, Time—10.3-5.  
Second Heat—Won by C. E. Cuddeback, Brown, 10.2-5. Second heat, second, J. W. Coddington, Williams, third, Time—10.3-5.

**220-YARD DASH**  
First Heat—Won by J. M. Williams, Brown, 10.2-5. Second heat, second, T. G. Dignam, Holy Cross, third, Time—10.3-5.  
Second Heat—Won by J. M. Williams, Brown, 10.2-5. Second heat, second, T. G. Dignam, Holy Cross, third, Time—10.3-5.

**440-YARD DASH**  
First Heat—Won by C. W. Forstall, Brown, 10.2-5. Second heat, second, R. H. Clark, Amherst, 10.2-5. Second heat, second, R. H. Clark, Amherst, 10.2-5.

**880-YARD RUN**  
First Heat—Won by R. S. Baker, Bates, 10.2-5. Second heat, second, G. L. Barnes, Technology, third, J. O'Leary, New Hampshire, fourth, Time—10.3-5.  
Second Heat—Won by Thomas King, Holy Cross, 10.2-5. Second heat, second, G. L. Barnes, Technology, third, J. O'Leary, New Hampshire, fourth, Time—10.3-5.

**120-YARD HURDLES**  
First Heat—Won by J. Sullivan, Boston, 10.2-5. Second heat, second, T. G. Dignam, Holy Cross, third, Time—10.3-5.  
Second Heat—Won by J. Sullivan, Boston, 10.2-5. Second heat, second, T. G. Dignam, Holy Cross, third, Time—10.3-5.

**220-YARD HURDLES**  
First Heat—Won by F. Wing, Amherst, 10.2-5. Second heat, second, W. L. Parent, Bowdoin, second, Time—10.3-5.  
Second Heat—Won by F. Wing, Amherst, 10.2-5. Second heat, second, W. L. Parent, Bowdoin, second, Time—10.3-5.

**RUNNING HIGH JUMP**  
Qualifiers—G. Ames, Brown, 20ft. 6 1/2 in.; W. D. Dempsey, Boston, 20ft. 6 in.; J. A. Conner, Wesleyan, 20ft. 5 1/2 in.; W. L. Parent, Bowdoin, 20ft. 5 1/2 in.; A. D. Dostie, Williams, 20ft. 5 1/2 in.; B. Bellerose, Vermont, 20ft. 5 1/2 in.

**POLE VAULT**  
Qualifiers—G. Ames, Brown, 11ft. 6 in.; W. D. Dempsey, Boston, 11ft. 6 in.; J. A. Conner, Wesleyan, 11ft. 6 in.; W. L. Parent, Bowdoin, 11ft. 6 in.; A. D. Dostie, Williams, 11ft. 6 in.; B. Bellerose, Vermont, 11ft. 6 in.

**DISCUS THROW**  
Qualifiers—J. W. Kellar, Technology, 122ft. 1 1/2 in.; R. H. Nichols, Brown, 117ft. 1 1/2 in.; E. Elms, Bowdoin, 117ft. 1 1/2 in.; R. H. Clark, Amherst, 117ft. 1 1/2 in.; J. W. Sullivan, Technology, 117ft. 1 1/2 in.; A. H. Sawyer, New Hampshire, 117ft. 1 1/2 in.

**NEW WALKING RECORD**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Sebastian Linn, of this city may be a member of the walking team which represents

the United States in the Olympic games at Antwerp, Belgium. In a contest at the Cincinnati Gymnasium athletic grounds, Sunday, Linn established a new American walking record for 50 miles, making the distance in 9h. 24m. 9s. The previous record, made in 1878, was 9h. 29m. 23s. Linn is president of the Cincinnati branch of the American Walkers Association. A representative of the A. A. U. was present to watch the contest. Linn will be invited to contend in the final trials for place on the American team.

## MICHIGAN WILL NOT ENTER TRACK MEET

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A total of 747 entries has been received for the annual track and field games of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, to be held at Franklin Field, May 28-29. Twenty-seven colleges and universities are represented. The University of Michigan, picked to be one of the strong contenders for the championship, has withdrawn its entries on account of the condition of its captain, C. E. Johnson.

The universities and colleges which will compete are Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, Colby, California, Columbia, Dartmouth, Georgetown, Holy Cross, Johns Hopkins, Lafayette, Maine, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, New York University, Pennsylvania State, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Princeton, Rutgers, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Williams, Yale, Cornell, Fordham, Haverford, Harvard.

## NEW JERSEY GOLFERS WIN FROM NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

ENGLEWOOD, New Jersey—In the first team match between teams representing the New Jersey and Westchester clubs of the Metropolitan section of the National Golf Association, held on the links of the Englewood Country Club, the New Jersey players, headed by Oswald Kirkby, the Metropolitan title holder, ably assisted by J. O. D. Travers, overwhelmed the visitors, winning 16 of the 25 matches. In the morning the foursomes were played. J. G. Anderson, the Westchester captain, with D. E. Sawyer, the former Pittsburgh player, meeting Kirkby and Travers. Anderson was at his best and made the round in 73, while the best Kirkby and Travers could do was 80, giving Anderson and Sawyer an easy victory by 5 up on the fourteenth hole.

In the afternoon Kirkby, showing his best form, reversed the result of the morning by an easy victory over Anderson, being 4 up at the turn and concluding the match on the fifteenth green. Travers had more trouble to dispose of Sawyer, who held him closely and made it all even on the seventeenth hole. The eighteenth was halved, but Sawyer's drive on the nineteenth landed in a trap, and he lost the hole and the match.

## SLOOP RESOLUTE HAS ARRIVED FOR RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.  
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—The sloop Resolute, which will race the Yantia here next week to decide which yacht will defend the America's Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV, arrived here yesterday and anchored in Morris Cove.

Captain Burton obtained a three months' leave of absence from his duties as a member of the Royal Commission on Wheat in order to handle the challenging yacht. He would make no predictions as to the contest. The Shamrock IV carries a crew of one man to each 250 square feet of canvas, but beyond this, Captain Burton would not make any statement as to the actual size of the crew. Sir Thomas Lipton is expected to arrive shortly.

NEBRASKA BEATS CALIFORNIA  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
A LINCOLN, Nebraska—The University of California baseball team, which is starting an invasion of the east and middle west, met its first collegiate defeat Wednesday at the hands of the University of Nebraska, by a score of 1 to 0. George Makin, California's first baseman, made California's only hit in the ninth inning, a two-bagger. Captain Pickett was first to bat for Nebraska, in the last half of the ninth. He received a base on balls, was sacrificed to second by Linn, and scored on Swanson's single after two had struck out. Nebraska made three hits and California one.

## BOSTON PLAYERS TENNIS WINNERS

## Defeat Team From Philadelphia in the First Day's Matches on the Forest Hills Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.  
NEW YORK, New York—The lawn tennis representatives of Boston, the present holders of the G. M. Church cup, took the first round of the matches from the players from Philadelphia on the grounds of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills and will meet the New York team today in the final round.

Showers in the morning made play doubtful, but by use of covers over the grandstand courts the turf was kept sufficiently dry to permit the contests. The officials, including the Davis Cup Committee, headed by G. T. Ade, former president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, were on hand early. Not only was the selection of the fourth member of the Davis Cup team to be considered but the match between W. T. Tilden 2nd and R. Norris Williams 2nd would play a part in their assignments in the preliminary, ties in England.

The first match of the day brought together Richard Harte of Boston and W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia, both candidates for fourth position. Harte had service, his only difficulty was wildness, driving many balls out of court and having many double faults. His aces and placements gave him the first set 6-2, losing 20 points, 10 of which came from outs. In the second set Johnson, playing his usual steady game, won by the same score. Johnson retained his advantage in the third until he broke through on Harte's service in the ninth game on two doubles, and was within two points of the match in the next game on his own service. He lost, however, on a brilliant placement shot by Harte, and the latter playing in remarkable style carried off the next two games and the match. A curious feature was the point score, which showed that Johnson with 97 had won one more point than Harte.

Meanwhile two other matches had been won by Boston, giving it a lead of 3-0. But Tilden and Craig Biddle speedily recovered the balance for Philadelphia, the former defeating Williams easily in straight sets, while Biddle disposed of H. C. Johnson with even less effort, taking the final set to love. Williams was not succeeding well with his service, comparatively few of his first services being effective; and Tilden broke through it for the first time in the first set and in the first and final games in the second. The result of the singles was 4-2 in favor of Boston.

In the doubles, which concluded the afternoon's play, Tilden and H. C. Johnson had a narrow escape from defeat, losing the second set 6-1 and dropping two games on Williams' drives into the net. Boston taking only one match in the doubles, when G. C. Caner and H. C. Johnson managed to defeat Biddle and Shaefer by a close score.

**SINGLES**  
W. T. Tilden 2nd, Philadelphia, defeated R. N. Williams 2nd, Boston, 6-1, 6-3.  
Richard Harte, Boston, defeated W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-5.  
G. C. Caner, Boston, defeated S. W. Pearson, Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-1.  
Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated H. C. Johnson, Boston, 6-2, 6-0.  
C. W. Wright, Boston, defeated A. D. Thayer, Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-2.  
W. E. Porter Jr., Boston, defeated G. C. Shaefer, Philadelphia, 7-5, 7-5.

**DOUBLES**  
W. T. Tilden 2nd and W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated R. N. Williams 2nd and Richard Harte, Boston, 6-3, 1-6, 6-4.  
H. C. Johnson and G. C. Caner, Boston, defeated Craig Biddle and G. C. Shaefer, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-2.  
S. W. Pearson and A. D. Thayer, Philadelphia, defeated H. H. Bundy and Burnham Dell, Boston, 6-1, 7-9, 6-4.

**INDIVIDUAL SCORE**  
BOSTON  
R. N. Williams 2nd, 0; Richard Harte, 1; G. C. Caner, 2; H. C. Johnson, 0; 1-3.  
Wright, 1; Porter, Jr., 1; Williams and Harte, 0; H. C. Johnson and Caner, 1; H. H. Bundy and B. N. Dell, 0; totals—5.

**PHILADELPHIA**  
W. T. Tilden 2nd, 1; W. F. Johnson, 0; S. F. Pearson, 0; Craig Biddle, 1; A. D. Thayer, 0; G. C. Shaefer, 0; Tilden and W. F. Johnson, 1; Biddle and Shaefer, 0; Pearson and Thayer, 1; totals—4.

## MEMBERS OF HARVARD TEAM WIN LETTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—At a meeting of the Harvard University Athletic Committee held recently, insignia was awarded to members of five teams, the varsity track, rifle and lacrosse representatives winning their "H" and the freshmen in track and lacrosse receiving numerals. The following varsity men were given letters:

Varsity  
Richard Chute '20, W. H. Goodwin '20, R. S. Whitner '20, L. B. Edd '20, D. S. Laird '20, W. J. Goodell '21, J. F. Keane Jr. '21 (mgr.).  
Varsity Lacrosse  
T. C. Pratt '22, P. B. Steele '20, L. B. Merchant '20, Clinton Leslie '21, E. D. Weatherhead '22, E. T. Hirschberg '21, J. K. Braeger '22, W. W. Thompson '20, Llewellyn Hall '20 (capt.), C. L. Nunnaker '22, C. E. Evans '21, C. H. Kimball '22, J. J. Tooby '21, E. D. Hart '22, B. W. Flynn '21, R. M. Dunning '20 (mgr.).  
Varsity Rifle  
S. E. Bolton '21 (capt.), Richard Currier '22, W. D. Cutter '22, B. F. Monks '21, Arthur Rotch '21, Stephen Wheatland '21, C. L. Wilson '20, C. J. Young '21, T. G. Holcombe '20 (mgr.).

**TENNIS AT PURDUE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
LAFAYETTE, Indiana—A shortage of lawn tennis players at Purdue Uni-

versity has caused N. A. Kellogg, athletic director, to reduce the number of meets which the Old Gold and Black team had with other intercollegiate universities. P. L. Patout '20 is the only real star. He won his singles match in a dual tournament with the University of Illinois recently. Purdue lost the tournament two matches out of three. S. B. Barnes '21 is the only other capable man who is eligible, but he has not had previous varsity experience.

## CLEVELAND, BOSTON, CHICAGO TEAMS WIN

**AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING**

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	20	8	.714
Boston	18	9	.667
Chicago	15	11	.577
New York	14	13	.519
Washington	13	15	.464
St. Louis	12	11	.462
Philadelphia	9	17	.346
Detroit	7	21	.250

**RESULTS FRIDAY**  
Boston 3, Detroit 2.  
Cleveland 9, Philadelphia 4.  
Chicago 11, Washington 3.  
New York vs. St. Louis (postponed).

**GAMES TODAY**  
Detroit at Boston.  
Cleveland at Philadelphia.  
Chicago at Washington.  
St. Louis at New York.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston won from Detroit to the tune of 8 to 3, yesterday. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Boston..... 0 0 4 0 1 0 3 0 X—8 13 2  
Detroit..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1—3 8 0  
Batteries—Russell and Walters; Daus, Ayers, and Ainsmith; Umpires—Owens and Chitt.

## WHITE SOX WINNERS IN TENTH

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Three runs for the Chicago team in the tenth inning broke the tie and gave them the game 11 to 9. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10—R H E  
Chicago..... 0 1 3 0 1 3 1 0 0—9 11 1  
Philadelphia..... 0 0 2 0 3 0 2 0 1—9 14 1  
Batteries—Caldwell and O'Neill; Bigbee, Hasty and Perkins; Styles; Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

## CLEVELAND AN EASY WINNER

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Philadelphia was easy for the Cleveland visitors yesterday, the latter winning 9 to 4. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Cleveland..... 0 1 3 0 1 3 1 0 0—9 11 1  
Philadelphia..... 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1—4 12 0  
Batteries—Caldwell and O'Neill; Bigbee, Hasty and Perkins; Styles; Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

## PITTSBURGH AGAIN FORGES TO THE LEAD

**NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING**

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	16	10	.615
Cincinnati	17	11	.607
Brooklyn	13	15	.565
Chicago	15	15	.500
Boston	10	13	.435
St. Louis	12	14	.464
New York	11	14	.440
Philadelphia	11	17	.393

**RESULTS FRIDAY**  
Pittsburgh 9, Boston 0.  
Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 0.  
New York 2, Chicago 1.  
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 1.

**GAMES TODAY**  
Boston at Cincinnati.  
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.  
Philadelphia at Chicago.  
New York at St. Louis.

## PITTSBURGH WINS WITH EASE

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh delivered a crushing defeat to Boston here yesterday, winning 9 to 0. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Pittsburgh..... 4 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 0—9 15 0  
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 1  
Batteries—Carlson and Schmidt; Lee; Payers, Watson and Gowdy; Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

## GIANTS WIN CLOSE GAME

CHICAGO, Illinois—Spectators here were treated to a close game yesterday, the New Yorkers winning 2 to 1. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
New York..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 10 0  
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 7 2  
Batteries—Tonek and Snyder; Tyler and Kilfer; Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

## BROOKLYN SHUTS OUT REDS

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Brooklyn shut out the local team yesterday, 3 to 0. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 8 2  
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 2  
Batteries—Cadore and Krueger; Eller, Luque and Wingo; Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

## CARDINALS ARE WINNERS

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The local team captured the game with Philadelphia here yesterday, 3 to 1. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
St. Louis..... 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 X—3 8 1  
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 9 0  
Batteries—Goodwin and Dillhoefer; Rixey and Witherspoon; Wheat; Umpires—Hart and McCormick.

## NEW HARVARD COMMITTEE

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—H. H. Faxon '21, C. W. Baker '22, and M. P. Baker '22 have been appointed by the Harvard Student Council to serve as a reception committee for visiting athletes during their stay at Cambridge during the next college year.

## BARCLAY CAPTURES THE MEN'S SINGLES

## Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HENLEY, England—H. L. Barclay won the men's singles and Mrs. Craddock the ladies' singles at the recent hardcourt tennis tournament held at the Phyllis Court Club, Henley-on-Thames. Some of the better known players were not present at this meeting, but there was an ample attendance on the lawns of the famous river resort. For his opponent in the final round Mr. Barclay had G. Stoddard. The latter won the first set, but could not sustain his early success and lost the other three sets without the winner being forced to make undue exertions. Mrs. Craddock, for a change after her non-success against Miss Elizabeth Ryan at Southampton and Queens Club, beat Mrs. H. Edgington in two straight sets.

These two ladies appeared also in the final of the mixed doubles event, which was divided. Mrs. Craddock partnered H. L. Barclay, Mrs. Edgington playing with "R. O. Hampton." In the men's doubles G. Stoddard and B. W. V. Percy proved the winners against G. Branfoot and C. Branfoot.

The summary of the finals:

**MEN'S SINGLES**  
H. L. Barclay defeated G. Stoddard, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

**LADIES' SINGLES**  
Mrs. Craddock defeated Mrs. H. Edgington, 6-2, 6-3.

**MEN'S DOUBLES**  
G. Stoddard and B. W. V. Percy defeated G. Branfoot and C. Branfoot, 10-8, 6-4.

**MIXED DOUBLES**  
H. L. Barclay and Mrs. Craddock (6-0) divided at set all with "R. O. Hampton" and Mrs. Edgington (6-3).

## NAME ENGLISH TEAM FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England—The Association football team that will tour South Africa has been finally revised and 20 players will make the journey. Two goal keepers are available, both from First Division clubs, in H. Gong of Sheffield United and J. W. New of Manchester United. The backs are

## THAMES REGATTA DATES ARE FIXED

## Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Preparations for the Henley Regatta which is due to take place on the famous 14-mile reach on the four days, June 30, July 1, 2 and 3, are now being made by the various rowing clubs on the river Thames. The Marlow club is active, though it has lost the services of some of its members who were in the crew in 1919, while the Henley Rowing Club has also opened its season, somewhat later, it is true, owing to the flooded state of the river.

Several up-river clubs have already fixed the dates for their annual regatta. Bourne End Regatta will be revived on July 24 and Bray Regatta will be held the week before. The Windsor and Eton event will be revived on August 2 for the first time since 1914, five challenge cups being up for competition, and Kingston will hold its races on July 31. Kingston usually has the Saturday following Henley, but that date was allotted to Walton this season by the Thames Amateur Rowing Council.

The first match of the tour will take place on May 28, when Capetown will provide the opposition. Two days later the two teams meet again. The first international game takes place on June 19 at Durban, the second on June 26 at Johannesburg, and the third and last at Capetown on July 17.

## LADY ASTOR TO PLAY GOLF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England—When the parliamentary golf handicap is held at Sandwich, on June 12, another new feature will appear in the first fixture held since 1913. For the first time in history there will be a woman competitor, Lady Astor, who has announced her intention to take part. The Premier, who almost invariably retires to his favorite course when the duties of state allow him to leave the London for a few days, will take part if he can get away, and Mr. A. J. Balfour, who won the competition twice, is another likely competitor.

## THAMES REGATTA DATES ARE FIXED

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## HARTLEY NAMED PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
CAMBRIDGE, England—H. S. S. Hartley of St. John's College, Cambridge, the varsity stroke in this year's crew, has been elected president of the Cambridge University Boat Club. Fully 1000 men have been daily taking part in rowing practice at Cambridge.

## ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
CHESTERFIELD, England (Friday)—Lancashire defeated Derbyshire yesterday in the county cricket championship by an innings and 160 runs.

## YALE JUNIORS WIN

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—The junior crew won the inter-class rowing championship at Yale University Wednesday and with it the right to meet the Harvard seniors here Saturday for the inter-class rowing championship of the two universities.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## ON CHAMBER MUSIC

By W. W. CORBETT  
Disposing of Certain Difficulties  
Another article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 1, 1920.

At the end of the former article some difficulties were noted, tending to prevent the spread of the practice of chamber music beyond a small section of musical society. With these obstacles I now proceed to deal serially, indicating again the nature of each as it is brought forward.

(1) It is very generally considered that the conduct of practical affairs is the only thing that matters, and that the enjoyments of art are among the trivialities of existence. But is this so? The importance of chamber music lies in the fact that hours devoted to it are hours of happiness. I have already touched upon this point but I should like to add that I have been interested in this class of music, as a performer, for 50 years past and must have sat down, violin or viola in hand, in the company of colleagues some 5000 times to enjoy it.

It may be asked, is it not antagonistic to usefulness in other spheres? I have not found it so. The proof is that I have found time and energy enough to found an industrial concern with branches all over the world, the most important of them having its being in the United States of America.

(2) There is a tradition that drudgery is necessary in order to obtain a thorough command of the instrument chosen for study. In this connection I am tempted to trot out a familiar truism, which Americans keep before them more thoroughly and constantly than the people of any other nation on earth. Work is the salt of existence. To sit at the table of life eating without working ends in boredom or worse. I will therefore not ask to exonerate chamber music players from it, but will point out that the work of a soloist, in which technical efficiency has to be carried to the nth power, is often in the nature of drudgery, whereas the acquisition of a chamber music technique is far less arduous and more suited to amateurs. Also the reward is greater, for composers have cast into this mold their greatest and deepest thoughts. It is notorious that writers for solo instrument are often more concerned with technical brilliancy than with nobility of thought.

## As to the Classics

(3) Classical music has the reputation of being dry. Well; what if a man said to you that the reading of books was a dry occupation? Would you not laugh and write him down an ignoramus? All the interests of intelligent men are represented in literature and not less in chamber music, which is in turn deep, romantic, gay, discursive, logical, humorous, sinister, gracious, weird, languid, passionate. If it is "dry" it is not so often the fault of the composer as of the interpreter.

(4) Schoolmasters are apt to look upon musical activities as an intrusion upon the curriculum. I grant this to be so, and no doubt it is an obstacle which stands in the way of chamber music. But I am convinced that chamber music is so much more feasible a proposition in schools than say orchestral music that I cannot resist giving as an example a prominent public school in the Midlands, where the head master and house masters are quite exceptionally musical. The result of their encouragement is that the boys in each house have a string quartet of their own; they delight in practice and have competitions among themselves which rival in interest football and cricket. On the other hand at another school I know of, music is not considered mainly by the chief, who thereby exhibits clear evidence of abysmal ignorance, for in nothing does manliness count so much as in the art of Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms.

## Instruments Old and New

(5) String instruments of good tone quality are popularly supposed to be worthless unless they are at least a century old. This is a statement that needs to be taken with considerable reservations. Knowing that tone quality is of enormous importance in quartet playing I have given much attention during the past year to modern violins, offering prizes for competition, and have come to the conclusion that though the masterpieces of the Cremona school are still unapproachable, a good modern violin is far better to play upon than an indifferent old one. Already there are not enough old violins to go around and attention must be given to this subject by teachers. I mean by this that encouragement must be accorded to good modern makers, a satisfactory reward for their work offered them, and above all they must be heard without prejudice. As a rule their newness of appearance offends them in advance. I have played on Cremona instruments half a century and must confess that my own prejudice has only recently been overcome, but now that I have two British fiddles upon which, if I no longer possessed my Strad or my "Joseph," I would cheerfully continue to play. Whether the great Italian makers will ever find a rival I should not like to decide. As well decide if Homer, Shakespeare, and Dante will in due time be succeeded by authors equally great.

(6) Performers are scarce on the violin and violoncello; this and other difficulties arise when duo, trio, and quartet parties are in course of arrangement. For this trouble it is easy to prescribe. Encourage violinists to learn also the viola, and see that young people who have strong hands and a sturdy physique take up the violoncello, a really lovely instrument, and a reader passport to chamber

circles than the violin, and your obstacle is cleared away.

Musical colleges all over the world can do wonders for chamber music, if they choose. I have sometimes dreamed of a college devoted to chamber music alone, but I doubt whether it will come to pass in the immediate future. But I have a suggestion to make which I believe to be practical, and let me preface it by saying that I am quite dubious of the result of propaganda among adults, whose opinions are already fixed. It is to the youth of the world, at the impressionable time of life, that appeal must be made. Let music schools devote one of their rooms on one day in every week to chamber music practice, and let the practice be totally unrelated to students' concerts. Pupils can be coached in their parts by their professors. It is desirable that they should be. But during practice time let them enjoy alone, amongst themselves, the result of their studies, and learn thus early what the chamber music life has to offer. In some colleges I know of the students do a little of the same sort of practice on their own, but it is not organized. I would have a very complete library provided. With a stroke of the pen many a philanthropist could provide every college of music in the country with a library of the kind at a hundredth part, perhaps a thousandth part of the cost incurred by Andrew Carnegie in connection with books, which are the need of every man. A few stands would be needed, the college pianoforte would of course be there, and also, if I had my way, a set of string instruments forming the quartet family. If this were done, I believe that a love for chamber music would spread like wild-fire all over the country.

In the case of a rich college or university it would be a splendid thing for the boys if a professional quartet occasionally attended and played to them the very works they have been encouraged by the professors to study; works of all the schools, for to live the chamber music life to perfection an eclectic taste is required.

All this is practical and possible. I know I am called an enthusiast, and let that pass, but pray do not write me down a visionary. What I advocate is in my way sheer utilitarianism. I advise the young musicians of the world to enjoy the new felicity which is within their grasp at the price of a little conscientious and most interesting work, and I point out to parents that, according to the ancients, the cup of pleasure is haunted always by something of bitter, but that in the practice of chamber music the amari aliquid is entirely absent. If they realize this and give those of their children who have musical gifts the opportunities of which I have spoken, the chamber music life will, I am convinced, widen out to an extent undreamed of by musicians of the present generation.

## MUSIC PLANS FOR PILGRIM FESTIVALS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Mayflower tercentenary celebrations are to take place this summer and autumn in England, and preparations have already been made for an adequate celebration of the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers from Plymouth. In this connection there are to be gatherings in that city during the first week in September and pilgrimages are being arranged to Southampton, Scrooby, and other places closely associated with the Mayflower pilgrims. A great meeting is to be held in the Royal Albert Hall, and a pageant is to be given nightly in the Horticultural Hall, London, during the month of October, as well as in several of the large provincial cities.

Much attention is being given to the musical side of these celebrations. For the Plymouth gatherings the services of Dr. Henry Coward of Sheffield have been secured and it is proposed to organize a choir of 500 voices. Besides this there is in course of formation a young people's choir to perform a cantata called "The Ship of Adventure" specially composed for this occasion. Furthermore the Hoe at Plymouth is to be the scene of a huge open-air gathering of children when, according to present expectations, choruses and songs will be sung by upward of 10,000 voices. The celebrations are to be carried out under a committee of which Lord Wearde is the chairman and Lord Bryce the vice-chairman, while Dr. Rendal Harris will preside over a council dealing with the religious aspect of the movement.

## PROGRAM OF NEW COMPOSITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Some experiments in composition by Herman Spilner, Charles Haubiel and Hans Kronold were put before an audience in the chamber music room of Carnegie Hall on the evening of May 17, with pleasing outcome. The works submitted for the approval of the listeners included a sonata for piano and violoncello and a set of waltzes for piano, violin and violoncello, by Spilner; five songs, to pieces by Ewald Toennies, by Kronold; and three piano pieces by Haubiel. Mr. Kronold, as violoncellist, along with Messrs. Spilner and Haubiel as pianists, Franz Kaltenborn as violinist and Bertha Lansing Rodgers, contralto, as singer, composed the interpretation of the program. The occasion abundantly proved that an earnest group of composers can enrich the social life of their own town by telling out their ideas in public, even if they do not add anything important to the concert repertoire.

## MEETING OF MUSIC SUPERVISORS

The Question of School Credits  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Do you think the study of the Greek language is hard?" asked a university student one day of a fellow student.

"I will admit that I do," was the reply; "but you should know as well as I, for you, like me, have been giving a large part of your time to Greek for the past six years."

"Well," said the first student, "if you think Greek hard, I will tell you what is harder, and that is harmony; and I am competent to speak, for I have been at work on it as long under private teachers as I have in Greek under school and college instructors. Harmony, let me tell you, is more difficult to master than all the Greek syntax that was ever bound between book covers."

That this student said of harmony he might with good reason have said of music in general. And if everybody would not agree with him in his opinion of the comparative difficulty of musical theory and linguistic theory as subjects of study, all fair-minded persons would, without question, grant the point implied in his contention, that music, in intellectual dignity, is on a par with language.

But it strangely happens that what people agree to in their fair-minded moods, they do not always agree to in their official moods. They may express themselves one way in an artistic institution, like a series of symphony concerts, and in a quite contrary way in a civic institution, like a school system. That music has never received due intellectual recognition in the civic way in America, transpired rather clearly at the meetings of the Eastern Music Supervisors' Conference, held at the Hotel Pennsylvania from May 17 to 19 and at Wanamaker Auditorium May 21.

Assembled were about 500 directors of school music, from cities and towns of the northeastern corner of the United States and the eastern edge of Canada. An assemblage of teachers of Greek and Latin from that same territory would assuredly not give a more striking impression of intelligence and power than these men and women gave. And yet, remarkably, the educational material which they dispense is regarded by the communities in whose interest they dispense it with a certain contempt. It is looked upon as an inferior article, not deserving to be rated along with the material which the classical teacher and the mathematical teacher provide. That this is the case, was shown one morning when Ralph L. Baldwin, representing a committee on studies, recommended that the conference go on record as favoring credit to pupils in high schools for the work they do in their music courses.

Credit for work done! It is allowed for Greek and Latin paradigms conned and recited, but not for chord progressions mastered, not for chamber forms analyzed and not for voice parts in oratorio choruses learned and performed. Under such a dispensation, the school music supervisor may be said to be a teacher merely by courtesy. For 50 years he has been in the American school system as hardly more than an informal adjunct. He is now, upon the initiative of Mr. Baldwin, seeking an official sanction that has been long, and veritably too long, delayed.

Besides the fundamental recommendation of credit for music work, the committee on studies urged the conference to favor choral singing as a required subject for all pupils of regular high schools, throughout the whole four years course; and it advised complete systematization of high school music study, in accordance with the most approved pedagogic views.

## Music in Schools

Cultural Aspects of an Extended Supervision  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Which is the more valuable social asset to boys and girls, the ability to compute the number of hours required to fill a cistern by pipes of varied dimensions, or the ability to interpret the scores of Bach, Beethoven and Chopin on the piano?"

This is a query which Clarence G. Hamilton, professor of music in Wellesley College, made one day here before members of the Eastern Music Supervisors' Conference. He was reading a paper at a round table meeting, and for the moment he was talking on education in general and was trying to show that music, when placed beside other subjects of study in American public schools, holds about as good a claim to recognition as any of them. He went on to remark upon the advantage, from the traditional standpoint, which other studies like algebra, geometry, and Latin have over music; and he spoke of the persistence with which school authorities have hitherto disapproved of the branch of music known as musical interpretation. Broadly, he may be said to have made musical interpretation his theme. But, specifically, he built his discussion around the problem of how credit shall be given by the schools for work which pupils do under private music teachers. And the work to which he confined his attention was piano playing.

At the outset he made it clear that school credit should be based not so much upon technical command of the keyboard as upon cultivation of musicalianism. "The child," he said, "must be taught how to get at and appreciate the intentions of the composer;

hence he must have a systematic knowledge of notation, of the variation of musical elements—rhythm, melody, harmony and structure—and he must know something about the composer's life and environment, so that he may be conversant with his point of view. Again, he must be taught to hear and feel his music; hence the potential factors of ear-training and transposition must not be neglected. Connected and prompt musical thought, too, must be properly sought by continual attention to sight reading.

"Let us remember that these arrangements must be executed under quite different conditions from those of other school studies; under conditions, indeed, that are likely to astound the staid school committeemen who cling to conventional methods. Direct supervision of outside credit work must be adopted to keep the work well in hand. Such means consist in a careful registration of the pupil, with data as to his musical ability and achievements, monthly reports by the teacher as to the number of lessons that he has taken and the degree of his progress, and affidavits from parents as to the amount of his practice. But the final mark will not be granted until a special examination has been passed, conducted by a neutral person or persons, preferably from without the district or town in which the pupil is located. Moreover, credit should in no case be granted until the full number of lessons has been taken and the prescribed number of practice hours has been completed.

"Let the supervisor, having prepared such a plan as we have outlined, be ready for the fray. Let him first be assured of community support. This should not be hard to secure, if only the plan is properly explained; for parents who have long groaned over the obstacles in the way of their children's musical education—the opposition of school masters, the pressure of other interests, the apathy of the youthful performer—should hail with joy a scheme that will put the whole matter under school discipline, that will secure regular lessons, daily practice and definite accomplishment. Get the ear of interested parents, therefore, talk to them individually and in groups, secure the cooperation of musical clubs; in short, adopt every means of securing a solid community sentiment to back up your project.

"Strange to say, opposition is apt to come from those who will be most directly benefited by the new régime—namely, the music teachers. Having pursued their way hitherto without let or hindrance, they only serve with suspicion that they are now to confine themselves to certain prescribed paths. But let them fairly see that these apparent hindrances are really helps, and all except the most stubborn will hail the new era with joy. Show them that the courses planned are not rigid and autocratic, but that they merely serve as a reliable guide to logical and effective work, that pupils are now to be disciplined, from without into regular lessons and practice, instead of shifting with every varying breeze; that the inspiration of school attainment will give a new zeal to the pupil, and that regular ratings will aid tremendously in holding his work up to a high standard.

"Perhaps the chief objection to the plan which teachers will urge, however, is that ear-training, harmony and history cannot be taught in the limited lesson time. These are not ordinarily introduced because of the absence of organization of the lessons. In almost every school subject the textbook is a fixed guide in the hands of each student, and that serves as a reliable basis for instruction. Until recently such textbooks have had no parallel in music teaching. The old-time so-called method existed, in which a half-dozen preliminary pages contained the sum total of musical knowledge, while the others were filled with an often impossibly progressive succession of exercises or pieces. School credit courses already adopted have shown so vividly the need of a real textbook, logically and progressively constructed, that several have already been placed on the market, while others are in preparation.

"If any such textbook is adopted in a community, it should be on the ground of its real helpfulness to both teacher and pupil. While such a textbook may be welcomed by the majority of teachers, it may seem to others as an irksome restriction on their freedom. If, therefore, a textbook is recognized or recommended by the school authorities, it should be stipulated that the individual teacher is not constrained to use it, but is answerable only for the final results of his instruction.

"In determining the value of a textbook, too, the qualities to be sought should be, first, its adaptability for the plan that is adopted; second, its clear and logical presentation of the subject; third, its choice of music that is at once attractive, 'planistic' and of a high grade; fourth, its reasonable price and availability in the open market. Finally and chiefly, I should mention its elasticity of requirements: for if it is really to be a help and not a nuisance, to the teacher, he should be left free in the expression of his own ideas upon such vital matters as technique and interpretation, and should be able to exploit those valuable pedagogical devices which flow from the experience of every thoughtful teacher. In this way there will be no mechanical leveling off of the work; but the clever and experienced teacher will remain clever and experienced, while the poor and immature teacher will improve rapidly through systematic guidance.

"Many details must eventually be decided upon if the plan is adopted. The required hours of practice, for instance, vary from one to two a day,

with the majority in favor of the one-hour specification. Again, the question of the personnel and emolument of examiners is of importance. In some localities the examiner's fee comes from the pupils' pockets, while in others it comes more justly from the school funds. The points upon which the pupil is tested must also be determined. Many such details may, of course, be varied according to local conditions, provided that the essential features of the scheme are preserved."

The Eastern Music Supervisors' National Conference, or rather a regional group affiliated with that body, has been in existence for three years, having met the first year in Boston, Massachusetts, and the second in Hartford, Connecticut. It has about 700 members. The sessions of the past week were held under the presidency of Howard Clarke Davis, of Yonkers, New York. Many of the general meetings, which were in the grand ballroom of the hotel, were taken up with singing and sight reading by classes of pupils from the public schools of the city. From the standpoint of technique, these exhibitions no doubt all had considerable value, although some of them seemed like a brilliant effort on the part of the person directing the illustration to apply an antiquated, mechanical, inelegant and futile method. A teacher who distinguished herself for the beauty of tone and charm of expression which she secured from her boys and girls was Miss Lillian K. Littlefield, of the borough of Richmond.

Officers chosen to direct the affairs of the conference next year include the following: President, George H. Gartlan, of this city; first vice-president, Miss Inez Field Damon, of Lowell, Massachusetts; second vice-president, Miss Louise Westwood, of Newark, New Jersey; secretary, Miss Laura Bryant, of Ithaca, New York; treasurer, Arthur F. A. Witte, of West New York, New Jersey.

## BACH FESTIVAL IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—At the first concert of the Bach Festival the performances of sacred and secular cantatas, judiciously interspersed with solo numbers, were given. The instant impression made by the choir was that of great dynamic power and variety and exceptionally sensitive unity. The solos were in capable hands, Miss Dorothy Silk's voice is of delightful timbre and she sang with great clearness of articulation, while Mr. Murray Davey's solos were well-nigh perfect.

The second concert was orchestral and the program included the suite in B minor for flute and strings, also the overture in D for three trumpets, oboes, strings, and drums. One of the most striking features of the afternoon was the performance of the concerto in C for three pianofortes. In this Miss Myra Hess, Mr. Herbert Fryer, and Mr. Herbert Samuel gave a completely joyous and satisfying exhibition of pianism, as well as a revelation of Bach, to the manifest delight of an appreciative audience. Miss Hess also played two preludes and fugues from the famous "Forty Eight."

On the third day the choir was heard in unaccompanied motets. Mr. G. Thalben Ball and Miss May Harrison were the soloists. Mr. Ball played two choral preludes and the prelude and fugue in C minor for organ. Miss Harrison, who was extremely well disposed, played the chaconne for solo violin.

The culminating point of the festival was the performance of the B minor mass on April 20, when the Central Hall was filled to overflowing. It was a great occasion, and under Dr. H. F. Allen's alert and inspiring generalship the choir acquitted itself admirably. Their task, indeed, was no easy one for, as a famous critic once observed, Bach throws all the weightier eloquence of a sacred composition into the chorus, a solo or duet being treated as a delicate interlude.

The "Incarnatus" was perfectly given and the glorious jubilation of "Et resurrexit" was memorable. The greatest triumph, however, was obtained in the "Sanctus"—the most wonderful chorus of the whole work, though very trying on account of its extremely ornate and elaborate passage work. Here the choir showed a comprehension, an enthusiasm, and a reverence that were of the highest quality. Miss Flora Mase, Miss Lilian Berger, Mr. Gervase Elwes, and Mr. Topliss Green were the soloists, and while all sang well, Mr. Gervase Elwes undoubtedly evinced an understanding of Bach's conception which places him among the foremost exponents of that master. Dr. Allen is to be congratulated upon the excellence of his work which is not only that of a first-rate Bach conductor, but of one who has made an independent study of Bach's ideas and effects.

## METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In the list of works to be presented at the Metropolitan Opera House next season, according to an announcement made by Giulio Gatti-Casazza, just before he sailed for Europe, are "The Polish Jew," Karl Weiss; "Mefistofele," by Boito; "Don Carlos," by Verdi; "Louise," by Charpentier; "Andrea Chénier," by Giordana; and "Cleopatra's Night," by Hadley. "Louise" is announced as one of the pieces in which Miss Farrar will appear, and "Andrea Chénier" as one in which Mr. Caruso will sing. Two works will be

added to the Wagnerian list to be sung in English, "Lohengrin" and "Tristan and Isolde." In the ballet repertory is named "The Magic Carillon," by Plick-Mangialilli.

New singers to be taken into the company are Mmes. Cora Chase, Alice Miriam, Frances Peralta, Sue Harvard, Anne Roselle and Elvira Leveroni; and Messrs. Mario Chamlee, Benjamin Gligli, Giuseppe Danise, and William Gustafson.

A new stage director is Samuel Thorman, of the Prague Opera, and a new assistant conductor is Carl Edwards.

## VARIED CONCERTS IN PHILADELPHIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Abraham Haimovitch, with Hermann Neumann at the piano, gave a violin recital that was a model of reticent discretion and good taste. Bach, Brahms, Tchaikowsky, Sarasate and Paganini were represented on the program, and a morceau of rare beauty was the "Russian Serenade" by Pergament. The work of the young violinist was refreshingly sincere and innocent of display, and from the instrument there issued a voice of persuasive sweetness and flawless purity at the command of a disciplined and accurate technique.

The Philadelphia Plectrum Symphony Orchestra made its bow with 43 players. Among the instruments were not merely the accustomed mandolins, mandolas and guitars, but a "mando-bass" and three "mandocellos," with a double-bass, wind instruments and tympani. The ensemble was created and is guided by Joseph LaMottina of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Its most ambitious effort was the performance of two movements of Beethoven's First Symphony. The players, with inspiring zest, brought out the characteristic qualities of the instruments, and at times there hovered exquisite overtones, as of voices heard afar.

Lewis James Howell, baritone, with the assistance of Nina Pretzman Howell, violinist, and William S. Thunder at the piano, was heard in his annual spring recital. His songs embraced in their range of choice the old Italians, the Russians, the modern Americans and others, and to all of them he gave a voice of unusual sonority and potent, far-carrying resonance. Long experienced with the Montreal Opera Company has helped to give Mr. Howell a stage presence of authority. Mrs. Howell drew from her violin tones that were firm and clear, and Samuel Gardner's "From a Cane-Brake" was an encore that won particular approval.

The Salezdo Harp Ensemble surprised its leader—an admitted master—with six maidens fair who made the harp speak at times in a whisper and at times with the mighty reboation of the storm-wind. Povla Frish sang with them excellently, choosing among other things John Alden Carpenter's "The Home Road" and Frank Bibb's "Sea Poem." On the same evening the clever young pianist, Cecile de Horvath, played Chopin's B minor sonata and other numbers of Gluck, Bach, Debussy, Chopin, Liszt, Saint-Saëns. With her appeared the gifted soprano Mildred Paas, who offered Rimsky-Korsakow's telling and atmospheric "Song of India," the daintily imaginative "Three Fairy Songs" of Besly, and other lyrics, with the deft-handed Dorothy Joline as her accompanist.

## NORFOLK FESTIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NORFOLK, Connecticut.—"To the Trojan Women," an orchestral prelude by Edward Burlingame Hill, will be presented for the first time at the closing concert of the Norfolk Festival, on the evening of June 3, with vocalists Clifton conducting. This is the only new piece of music scheduled for performance. Works to be presented by the Litchfield County Choral Union under the direction of Arthur Mees, include Gounod's "Redemption," on the evening of June 1; and Parker's "Horn Novissima," on the evening of June 2. The solo singers assisting in these works are Florence Hinkle, Merle Alcock, Orville Harrold and Clarence Whitehill. In the symphony concert of the third night, Henry Hadley is to take part, conducting certain of his orchestral compositions; furthermore, Sergei Rachmaninoff is to appear as soloist in his second piano concerto; and finally, Frieda Hempel, soprano, is to sing, presenting solos with orchestra. Orchestral pieces by Bach, Beethoven and Tchaikowsky, to be played on the second and third nights, will bring forward Henry P. Schmitt as conductor.

The North Shore music festival, which will begin at Evanston, Illinois, next Monday night, is to begin with Henry Hadley's "Ode to Music," sung by the festival chorus of 600, the a cappella choir, the high school chorus of 200 and a quartet of soloists including Emma Noe, Frances Ingram, Rafaela Diaz and Fred Patton. Peter C. Lutkin will conduct. Tuesday night there will be an orchestral concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Frederick Stock, with Titta Ruffo as soloist, and Felix Borowski conducting his own "The Passionate Springtime." Thursday night will be a performance of "The Beatitudes," by César Franck, with Florence Hinkle, Cyrena van Gordon, Merle Alcock, Paul Althouse, John B. Miller, J. Campbell-McInnes, Robert C. Long and Burton Thatcher as soloists. The children's concert on Saturday afternoon will introduce Margaret Romaine as soloist and a children's chorus of 1500.

## MUSICAL PAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Musical quarterlies in England have had a checkered career. A few years ago Mr. Granville Bantock's New Quarterly Musical Review came to an untimely end, going the way of Dr. Giles' previous Manchester Quarterly. Both were admirable journals, scholarly and well written, and of a fullness impossible to the smaller periodical, but both failed after a few years, from inadequate support. It is much to be hoped that the new quarterly venture, Music and Letters, reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor on the appearance of its first number, will meet with better fortune. There is, however, no lack of monthly and even weekly papers devoted to music.

The Musical Times, of all English musical periodicals, is the one with the longest history and the most generally accepted authority. First published in 1844 by Messrs. Novello & Co., the music publishers, it has known many ups and downs, and probably today is in a stronger position than at any previous time. Under its new editor, Mr. Harvey Grace, who succeeded Dr. McNaught quite recently, it has taken fresh heart of grace and put itself more into line with modern ideas. Formerly its solidity and soundness were somewhat closely akin to old fogyness and signs of age were not far to seek; but, with contributors like H. C. Colles, Edwin Evans, Alfred Kalish, and the sprightly gentleman who writes under the nom de plume of "Feste" in all the recent numbers, it appears to have renewed its youth.

It is a fine record for a monthly journal to have published 925 consecutive numbers and to boast of a Leigh Hunt amongst its early contributors. Few magazines of any sort have so lengthy a history or so varied a range of interests. The Musical Times has always been distinguished both by thoroughness and a certain sort of enterprise. Its biographical and critical social articles have had a special character of their own, and have often been marked by learning and genuine antiquarian research. Illustrations have also been copious and of good quality, especially those which dealt with famous churches and the part that the English cathedrals have played in the development of church music. Besides much varied information respecting musical doings in different parts of the country, each number contains one musical contribution, often a part-song or anthem, which may be old or new, and a portrait of some famous musician. In addition, The Musical Times has stimulated the interest in original compositions from time to time by the offer of substantial prizes. In March last, it offered two prizes of £25 for a part-song and an anthem.

The Monthly Musical Record of Messrs. Augener is another magazine with a long and honorable history. Its first editor was the famous Dr. Ebenezer Prout. For many years a regular feature of its issues has been a monthly article by Prof. Frederick Niecks of Edinburgh, which is always good reading, if occasionally somewhat prolix. A more up-to-date monthly is the Music Student of Mr. Percy Scholes, now in its twelfth year and greatly enlarged. With the April issue the Music Student began what promises to be a delightful series of articles on English cathedral organists, with fine views of Salisbury and a portrait of Dr. Alcock. Mr. Plunket Greene continues his symposium on "Economy in Diction" and replies to a number of his critics. Mr. Scholes, having organized a pianoforte recital of Scriabin's music, now prints the views of all the leading London critics, and promises a special number of the Music Student devoted to the life and works of Scriabin. This paper bids fair to become indispensable to all lovers and practitioners of music.

Other monthly journals include the delightful little Chesterian, edited by Monsieur Jean-Aubry for the firm of J. & W. Chester, extremely modern and cosmopolitan in its outlook, and older journals like The Choir, The Organist, and The School of Music Reviews, whose titles sufficiently denote the particular interests they cater for.

The best of the weeklies are the Musical Standard and the Musical News. The former is an old and excellent paper and contains, besides much musical news, regular contributions from well-known writers like Leigh Henry and Edmondstonne Duncan. The Musical News, which was founded under the editorship of Dr. Turpin in 1891, is more circumscribed in its appeal, as it is the chosen exponent of academic intelligence and deals with all manner of subjects relating to examinations and other departments of musical studensthip. It has been called the "organ of Trinity College, London," but it is a useful little paper, and, though it had shrunk to woefully small dimensions at the end of the war, one is glad to find it blossoming forth again as in the days of Mr. Southgate's learned editorship.

## WASHINGTON STATE COMPOSERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELLENBURG, Washington.—A concert was given here Sunday afternoon, May 2, when musical organizations and soloists of this city united in giving a varied program consisting solely of numbers written by Washington composers. The concert was given under the auspices of the Ellensburg Chamber of Commerce as a part of its "Know Your State" campaign, under the direction of Mrs. Ora Anderson. Among the Washington composers whose selections were sung or played were: Claude Madden, Ferdinand Dunkley, Catherine Glenn, Mary Carr Moore, Marion Corryell, Paul P. McNeely, and George Barrass.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Valentine and Orson

Scene—A Village Schoolroom. A Juvenile Treat is in progress, and a Magic Lantern, hired for the occasion, "with set of slides complete to last one hour," is about to be exhibited.

The Vicar's Daughter (suddenly recognizing the New Curate). . . Oh, Mr. Tootler, you've just come in time to help us! The man with the lantern plays he only manages the slides, and can't do the talking part. And I've asked lots of people, and no one will volunteer. Would you mind just explaining the pictures to the children? It's only a little Nursery tale—Valentine and Orson. I chose that, because it's less hackneyed, and has such an excellent moral, you know. I'm sure you'll do it so beautifully!

Mr. Tootler (a shy man). I—I'd do it with pleasure, I'm sure—only I really don't know anything about Valentine and Orson!

The V's D. Oh, what does that matter? I can tell you the outline in two minutes. (She tells him.) But it's got to last an hour, so you must spin it out as much as ever you can.

Mr. Tootler. I will—er—do my best, and perhaps I had better begin at once, as they seem to be getting—er—rather unruly at the further end of the room. (He clears his throat.) Children, you must be very quiet and attentive, and then we shall be able, as we purpose this evening, to show you some scenes illustrative of the—er—beautiful old story of Valentine and Orson, which I doubt not is familiar to you all. (Rustic applause.)

after which a picture is thrown on the screen representing a Village Festival. Here, children, we have a view of—er—(with sudden inspiration)—Valentine's Native Village. It is—er—a young man who is universally beloved on account of his amiability and good conduct. (To the Vicar's D. "Is that correct?") The V's D. "Quite, quite correct!"—good conduct, the villagers are celebrating the—er—auspicious event by general rejoicings. . . (A Youthful Rustic, with a tendency to heckle, "Ef'ee please, Zur, which on 'em be Valentine?") Valentine, we may be very sure, would not be absent on such an occasion, although, owing to the crowd, we cannot distinguish him. . . Our next picture represents—(To Assistant). Sure this comes next? Oh, they're all numbered, are they? Very well—represents a forest—er—the home of Orson. If we were permitted to peep behind one of those trunks, we should doubtless see Orson himself. . . The next scene we shall show you represents the—er—burning of Valentine's ship. Valentine has gone on a voyage, with the object of—er—finding Orson. . . But now let us see what Valentine is about—(Discovering, not without surprise, that the next picture is a scene in the Arctic Regions.) Well, you see, he has succeeded in reaching the coast,

and here he is—in a sledge drawn by a reindeer, with nothing to guide him but the Aurora Borealis, hastening towards the spot where he has been told he will find Orson. He doesn't despair, doesn't lose heart—he is sure that, if he only keeps on, if he—er—only continues, only perseveres—

(To Assistant. I say, are there many more of this sort? because we don't seem to be getting on!)—Well, now we come to—(a Moonlight Scene, with a Cottage in Winter, appears)—to the—ah—home of Valentine's mother. . . (To the Vicar's Daughter. "I really cannot keep on like this much longer. I'm positively certain these slides are out of order!")

possess. If their subject were as remote as the quarrel between the Corinthians and Corcyra, or the war between Rome and the Allies, instead of a conflict to which the world owes the opportunity of one of the most important of political experiments, we should still have everything to learn from the author's treatment; the vigorous grasp of masses of compressed detail, the wide illumination from human experience, the strong and masculine feeling for the two great political ends of justice and freedom, the large and generous interpretation of expediency, the morality, the vision, the noble temper. No student worthy of the name will

## Sparrows

Pretty little three  
Sparrows in a tree,  
Light upon the wing;  
Though you cannot sing  
You can chirp of spring:  
Chirp of spring to me,  
Sparrows from your tree.

Never mind the showers,  
Chirp about the flowers,  
While you build a nest;  
Straws from east and west,  
Feathers from your breast,  
Make the snuggest bowers  
In a world of flowers.

—Christina Rossetti.

without being of the very first order, his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of a Newton, Bacon, or Locke; and as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers, of the advantage he derived from councils of war, where, hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best; and certainly no general ever planned his battle more judiciously. But if de-ranged during the course of the action, if any member of his plan was dislocated by sudden circumstances,

## The Body

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PAUL, writing to the Church in Corinth, on the subject of the resurrection, pointed out to his readers that, "There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body." If the readers of the great epistle, throughout the ages, had carefully taken into consideration what this means, they might have been spared most of the ills of the flesh; for if there is anything certain it is that the ills of the flesh revolve round the fact of man's insistence upon his natural body. From first to last it is the demands of this body which constitute his perpetual thought, until the day dawns when he obtains his first perception of the fact that it is his spiritual body which is the reality, whilst his natural body is nothing but the subjective condition of his own material mind. This discovery entails, of course, a recognition of the unreality of matter, and the teaching of the unreality of matter is what distinguishes Christian Science from any other teaching in the world. The world is perfectly willing to admit the infinity of God, and the infinity of God should necessitate the denial of the reality of matter. But the human mind has long ago avoided the dilemma of any such acknowledgment by defining the material body as the creation of the divine Mind, as the "garment of God," even as the image and likeness of God, whose name is Spirit.

In that effort to escape from the consequences of the admission of the infinity of Spirit arises the whole tangled web of the orthodox theology of the ages. If the world had ever really taken to heart Jesus' declaration to Nicodemus, that "that which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit," it would have seen the incongruity of describing humanity as born of God, Spirit. But the fact is that orthodox theology, arguing from the basis of its own material senses, has accepted the reality of matter as a demonstrated fact, and so has never questioned the implication that the natural body, which Paul declared was sown in corruption, was anything but the precursor of the spiritual body which he described as raised in incorruption. In other words the world has always imagined that, by some mysterious process, the natural body which was sown in corruption, was changed, after death, into the spiritual body which was raised in incorruption; instead of grasping the fact that the natural body is merely the expression of the human mind's sense of matter and corruption, whereas the spiritual body is the idea of divine Mind. To put it a little differently, that which is born of the flesh never changes into that which is born of the Spirit, but the fleshly body is, at all times, a lie about the spiritual body, so that this human concept of a material body must fade away, as the human mind is destroyed by Truth, with the result that, as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 312 of Science and Health, "What to material sense seems substance, becomes nothingness, as the sense-dream vanishes and reality appears."

The moment the human being becomes sufficiently aware of Truth to cease to be entirely mesmerized by the belief of a material body, he should begin to realize the tremendous danger to his future happiness, and to his opportunities for demonstrating the truth of Principle, which must arise from every atom of unnecessary thought given to the body. "Selfishness and sensualism," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 260 of Science and Health, "are educated in mortal mind by the thoughts ever recurring to one's self, by conversation about the body, and by the expectation of perpetual pleasure or pain from it; and this education is at the expense of spiritual growth. If we array thought in mortal vestures, it must lose its immortal nature." Thus it is made clear, to anybody capable of thinking at all, how absolutely necessary it is to distract thought in every way from the body. What Mrs. Eddy says, Jesus, of course, said long ago. "Therefore I say unto you," he declared, in the course of the Sermon on the Mount, "Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body more than raiment?"

"Man," he declared upon another occasion, "shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." Whilst again he insisted, "And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." It is clear, then, that the teaching of Christianity is one prolonged warning against thought taken for the body, or against the belief that there is life in matter. Thought taken for the body concentrates upon the fact that the body expresses pleasure or pain, and that the object of happiness is to prevent the pain and to accentuate the pleasure. In the same way, the belief that there is life in matter is concentrated in the belief that a man has a body. The very necessity of a belief in eternal life is an understanding of the unreality of matter, for as long as a man believes that life is in matter, and believes that man's body is sown in corruption, he must look forward to the moment of material death, and looking forward to this moment, he cannot possibly conceive himself of eternal life.

The practical way, however, to ar-

rive at an understanding of the unreality of the flesh, is to remove thought as far as possible from the body. This is not to be accomplished by means of asceticism, as asceticism simply concentrates the attention on matter, but by a scientific realization of the fact that matter is a mere mental concept, and that the tempter is, therefore, always the human mind, and never the body. Now to the human senses the individual mind seems easier of control than the physical body; and when it is once understood that the human mind is itself nothing but a counterfeit of the divine Mind, the way to walk in the footsteps of the Christ becomes plain enough, no matter how difficult it may seem. "Who did hinder you," Paul demanded of the Galatians, "that ye should not obey the truth?" The only hindrance comes from a supposititious liar known as the human mind.

## William Morris and the Birds

This upper Thames valley, well-wooded and abundantly watered, is a land of birds. The blackbirds sing at Kemscoot after they have fallen silent elsewhere. The little island formed by the backwater close to the house was always filled with song from a hundred throats. In Morris' letters from Kemscoot there are constant allusions to the bird-life about it. The two following passages belong to the season of late summer:

"The birds were very delightful about us; I have been of late so steeped in London that it was a quite fresh pleasure to see the rooks about, who have been very busy in this showery weather. There was no lack of herons in these upper waters, and in the twilight the stint or summer snipe was crying about us and flitting from under the bank and across the stream; such a clean-made, neat-feathered, light gray little chap he is, with a wild musical little note like all the moor-haunting birds."

"We have had all the birds here again. The herons have been stalking about the field in the gravest manner, and I have seen the kingfishers very busy. . ."

Another letter in a few brief, vivid touches gives a picture of the birds in October:

"The western sky is getting leaden gray and the wind is rain cold. I heard a heron 'squark' just now, and saw two of them sailing overhead. I have seen the kingfishers twice: one sat three yards from me for two or three minutes and talked to himself before he saw me; he was a beauty."—From "The Life of William Morris," by J. W. Mackail.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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Eastward in the Spokane Valley

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## The Spokane Valley

Eastward in the Spokane Valley lies a far blue line of distant heights, the mountains of Idaho, the other side of Lake Coeur d'Alene, source of the Spokane River. Indeed, from this point, a rocky rise on the way to Mantlo Park, the Idaho state line is but twenty miles away. From the nearer, lesser heights which bound the valley north and south, rolling and sliding into and out of each other, there come down to the plain the reconnoitering parties and single outposts of the pine forests of the surrounding hills, their crests a thousand feet above the valley, itself two thousand feet above the salt water of Puget Sound, two hundred miles west. In the volcanic rocks that rim the Spokane Valley, which on the sides of its delimiting heights rise in craggy, rugged abruptness from the midst of prairie grasses, somehow the bull pine gets a footing and flourishes stubbornly as sounds its name.

## Now the Yellow Sand Is Round Us

Now the yellow sand is round us, drifted in fantastic shapes, Heights and hollows, forts, and bastions, pyramids and curving capes. Breezy ridges thinly waving with the bent-weed's pallid green, Delicate for eye that slips it, till a better feast is seen.

Where the turf swells thick embroidered with the fragrant purple thyme. Where, in plots of speckled orchids, poet larks begin their rhyme, Honey'd gallium wafts an invitation to the gypsy bees.

Rabbits' doorways wear for garlands azure tufts of wild heartsease. Paths of sward around the hillocks, dipping into ferny dells, Show you heaps of childhood's treasure-twisted, vary-limbed shells.

Lapt in moss and blossoms, empty, and forgetful of the wave. Ha! a creature scouring nimbly, hops at once into his cave; Brother Coney sits regardant—wink an eye, and where is he?

Rabbit villages we pass through, but the people skip and flee. Over sandy slope, a mountain lifts afar his fine blue head; . . . Painter, what is spread before you?

'Tis the great Atlantic Sea! Many-colored floor of ocean, where the lights and shadows flee; Waves and wavelets running landward with a sparkle and a song, Crystal green with foam enwoven, bursting, brightly split again; Thousand living shapes of wonder in the clear pools of the rock;

Lengths of strand, and seawall armies rising like a puff of smoke; Drift and tangle on the limit where the wandering water falls; Level faintly clear horizon, touch'd with clouds and phantom sails, . . . O come hither! weeks together let us watch the big Atlantic, Blue or purple, green or gurgly, dark or shining, smooth or frantic.

—From "Invitation to a Painter," in "Irish Songs and Poems," by William Allingham.

## Jefferson's Estimate of Washington

I think I knew General Washington intimately and thoroughly, and were I called on to delineate his character, it should be in terms like these: His mind was great and powerful,

he was slow in readjustment. The consequence was, that he often failed in the field, and rarely against an enemy in station, as at Boston and New York. He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern. Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence; never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt, but, when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed. His integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known, no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was, indeed, in every sense of the words, a wise, a good, and a great man. . . . In his expenses he was honorable, but exact; liberal in contribution to whatever promised utility, but frowning and unyielding on all visionary projects and all unworthy calls on his charity. His heart was not warm in its affections; but he exactly calculated every man's value, and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to it. His person, you know, was fine, his stature exactly that one could wish, the best horesman of his age, and the most graceful figure that could be seen on horseback. Although in the circle of his friends, where he might be unreservedly safe, he took a free share in conversation, his colloquial talents were not above mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas nor fluency of words. In public, when called on for a sudden opinion, he was unready, short, and embarrassed. Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely, in an easy and correct style. This he had acquired by conversation with the world, for his education was merely reading, writing, and common arithmetic, to which he added surveying at a later day. His time was employed in action chiefly, reading little, and that only in agriculture and English history. His correspondence became necessarily extensive, and with journalizing his agricultural proceedings occupied most of his leisure hours within doors. On the whole, his character was, in its mass, perfect, in nothing bad, in few points indifferent; and it may truly be said that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance. For his was the singular destiny and merit of leading the armies of his country successfully through an arduous war for the establishment of its independence; of conducting its councils through the birth of a government, new in its forms . . . until it had settled down into a quiet and orderly train; and of scrupulously obeying the laws through the whole of his career, civil and military, of which the history of the world furnishes no other example.—Thomas Jefferson.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### A Verdict of Bias

The human mind never seems to learn. It is as ready to persecute today as it was when Nero or Trajan wore the imperial purple, when Torquemada directed the Holy Office, or when Archbishop Laud was troubled over Puritanism in England. In spite of Plato, and all the great idealistic thinkers from his time until today, it is still under the impression that it can stop thinking by force, and that the majority only possesses a conscience. Orthodoxy, in short, is always right, in spite of the fact that orthodoxy inevitably began as heterodoxy. Reason, of course, is ruled out of court, and when reason objects, authority, in pained surprise, repeats the words of Pilate, when he was procurator of Judea, "Knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee, and have power to release thee?" The one thing of which authority is always entirely sure is its proscriptive right of persecution.

Never is this proscriptive right exhibited with more utter absence of intelligence than in support of orthodox medicine. Medicine is not an exact science, it is really just as experimental as when Harvey was searching for the secret of the circulation of the blood, or Jenner seeking for a specific against smallpox. Ever since the human race existed medicine has been endeavoring to become Science, and it is just about as far from doing so as ever it was. It has been pursuing disease after disease, with the sole effect that the cause of disease, which is the human mind, has changed its symptoms more rapidly than its pursuer could change its remedies. If there was a black scourge in the Middle Ages, there is a white scourge today; if there were plagues in Egypt, there are epidemics in America. It matters not in the very least degree that generations of doctors have shown an incredible self-devotion in the service of mankind, the fact remains that sickness, disease, and death are apparently more prevalent today than when Harran and Memphis, rather than London or New York, were the capitals of the world.

In the old days medicine was always coupled with religion, as indeed, in the Christian state of today, it should still be; and no doubt the priests of the Zikkurat and the priests of Kos were just as intolerant of what they believed to be charlatanism, as the College of Physicians or the American Medical Association is of unorthodox practice today. As a matter of fact very many centuries were to pass before, in Anglo-Saxondom, the practice of medicine was finally brought from under the ægis of the church. In primitive Christian days a member of the Christian Church was supposed, ipso facto, to be able to heal the sick, so that, when the Roman state changed from Paganism to Christianity, it was extremely natural for the hospital to become a part of the monastic system. Even down to the time of Elizabeth, the Bishop of London was the licenser of all the practitioners in the capital, and orthodox medical practice was then still quite as remarkable as in the days when Pliny indulged in the original sarcasm of the doctor being licensed to take life. When the church finally handed over its supervision of medicine to the medical profession, it passed on with its own intolerance of heresy, so that gradually there grew up an orthodox medical school, just as there had always been an orthodox state religion, and anybody who strayed from the fold, became a heretic. Then followed the happy days of "Doctor Slop" and of "Partridge," barber and blood-letting. These, of course, were the fringe of the profession, the leaders were men of a greater grasp, men like that famous surgeon in ordinary to the King, Doctor James Johnson, who has left on record his opinion of the practice of medicine, when William IV was King, in the words, "I declare my conscientious opinion, founded on long observation and reflection, that if there were not a single physician, surgeon, apothecary, man-midwife, chemist, druggist, or drug on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness and less mortality."

Medicine has not become so immensely exact since the day of William IV and Dr. Johnson that any school of medical practice should usurp an authority over the minds and bodies of mankind. Nevertheless this, or something very like this, is what the school of allopathic medicine is endeavoring to insist upon today. It jeered at the stethoscope when it was invented, and then placed it in its hat, and adopted it almost as the fasces of medical authority. When Dr. Hahnemann challenged its premises with the teaching of homeopathy, it dragged the homeopathic physician into the courts, just as that earlier John of Gaddesden, when Edward II was King, haled the unlicensed Roger Clerk before the judges, inasmuch as he had prescribed a piece of cardboard next to the skin in preference to red cloths. Even today, in allopathic circles, homeopathy is regarded askance, and osteopathy with open derision. And it was just the same when Mrs. Eddy founded the Christian Science movement, and proposed to Christendom that it should seriously accept the Bible as it professed, and recognize that healing the sick was a spiritual and a mental, and not a material and if necessary pagan proceeding.

Everybody today knows the fight which Mrs. Eddy had with the doctors, a repetition of the very fight which the primitive Christians had with the doctors of the Sanhedrin or the priests and priestesses of Olympus, and just the same fight which the religious heretic has had all down the centuries, from the time Augustine put a dogmatic hall-mark on Christianity. Even today the fight is going on, with the result that numbers of allopathic physicians, who are quite unable to heal what they themselves term incurable diseases, and hopelessly uncertain in their efforts to alleviate or to correct preventable diseases, are bitter in their determination to prevent anybody trying even where they are unsuccessful, or anybody daring to submit to treatment which has not met with their approbation.

A few days ago a jury in New Jersey brought in a

verdict of manslaughter against a Christian Scientist, whose daughter had passed away under Christian Science treatment. Now there is no evidence whatever that an allopathic doctor would have been any more successful than a Christian Science practitioner, nor is there anything in the practice of allopathy to justify its claim to rule the minds and bodies of the world, whether the owners of those minds and bodies are willing to be so ruled or not. The charge upon which the father, in the case in question, was committed for trial was the charge of gross negligence ultimating in manslaughter. Now such a charge is ridiculous on the face of it. Whatever the father may have been, he was not grossly negligent. On the contrary he adopted the means which he believed offered above all others the greatest chance of saving the life of his child. The jury, with all the intolerance of the ages of superstition attached to medicine, finds him grossly negligent, not for what he had omitted to do, but for what he did do. The jury, no doubt perfectly conscientious believers in allopathy, decided that anybody who has the misfortune to differ from them, and not to accept their opinions, is being guilty of gross negligence and manslaughter. The charge is, of course, absolutely preposterous. The jury, in plain English, decided a matter of opinion, in accordance with their own opinion, and propose to punish anybody who differs from that opinion. There is not a pretense that there is any law which compels the father to go to the allopathic physician, though the allopathic physician is forever feeling his way toward such an infringement of the liberty of the citizen. There is, in short, nothing at all on which to sustain such a charge but the opinion of the members of a jury of what they think is right and what in anybody else is wrong. As a result they have committed themselves to a verdict of bias.

Supposing that the father had consulted an allopathic physician. He would at once have been in conflict with the opinion of the homeopathist, the osteopath, and everybody in the country who has not accepted allopathic medicine as the panacea for all disease. Then, supposing what is quite probable, that the child had not been healed, he would have been grossly negligent, by the reasoning of the jury, in the opinion of everybody who did not believe in allopathy, and he, by such reasoning, should have been found guilty of manslaughter. The whole proceeding is more like a Gilbert and Sullivan opera than the proceeding of a court of law, and it would be a very proper termination of the proceedings, to present every member of the jury, when the father is acquitted, as he certainly eventually will be, with a copy of Mr. Bernard Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma."

### The Latest Attack on Armenia

DISCUSSING the question of the Armenian and the Tartar, only quite recently, it was very strongly maintained by The Christian Science Monitor that whatever settlement was ultimately arrived at in the Near and Mid East, Turkish intrigue would constantly have to be guarded against. The Turk, used to the services of subject peoples for centuries, is not going to submit, without a struggle, to the necessity of "earning his own living." It has, indeed, been evident to anyone studying the situation that the Turk in the Mid East was never so much in his element as he is today. With Tartars, Armenians, Georgians, and Azerbaijanians, to say nothing of Persians and Russians "over the border," all claiming independence, actually or ostensibly, the opportunity of the Turk for the exercise of his special talents is practically unlimited. He is making the utmost use of it. For months past, the Tartars, instigated and aided by the Turk, have been engaged in a policy of massacre of the Armenians in the neighborhood of Baku; whilst the latest word is to the effect that the so-called Soviet Government of Azerbaijan has sent an ultimatum to the Government of the Armenian Republic demanding the immediate evacuation of the large and important territories of Karabagh and Cangezour. These territories are, of course, unquestionably Armenian. Even today, after all the massacres of the past few years, they have an Armenian population nearly twice as great as the Moslem population. The Armenians have rejected the ultimatum, as it was intended they should, in spite of the fact that the Bolshevik Commissary of Northern Caucasus is supporting the Azerbaijanian demands, and has intimated that a refusal by Armenia to submit will be regarded as tantamount to a declaration of war against Russia.

Now the true explanation of the whole incident is afforded in a recent dispatch received from the president of the delegation of the Armenian Republic in Paris by James W. Gerard, chairman of the American committee for the independence of Armenia. This dispatch declares that everything is being carried out "according to understanding between the Bolsheviks and the Turks," and that Turkish troops are making preparations to attack the Armenians from the direction of Erzerum. Thus, the final straining reveals, as might have been known all along, the Turk. All is fish that comes to his net. The creed of the Bolsheviks and the creed of the Turk have about as much in common, theoretically at any rate, as fire and water. Yet the Turk will use a Bolshevik, and indeed become a Bolshevik, to gain his own ends, without giving the matter a second thought. And so the Azerbaijanian Bolshevik forces are moving out from Baku, and the Turkish forces are moving out from Erzerum, and they have one great aim in common: the "suppressing," after a truly Turkish fashion, of the Armenian Republic.

In these circumstances, the words of the recent message from the president of the Armenian delegation in Paris to Mr. Gerard do indeed deserve a hearing. "I make a supreme appeal to our American friends to lend us, at once, some little military aid." Armenia's need is not men, but equipment, and the United States has still vast quantities of equipment at her disposal. As Mr. Gerard very justly remarks about the matter, by denying to the Armenians the essential means of self-defense they have been "thrust back into the arms of their foes." Cannot something be done about it, and done at once?

### Mexico Clearing

THE Mexican situation seems to be getting clearer. Within the last few days Carranza's flight appears to have eliminated him as a considerable factor, and the defection of his chiefs in Campeche and Yucatan brings these two states into line with the revolution, thus uniting the country, superficially at least, on the basis of a new régime. The outlook is all the better because of the fact that the revolutionary leaders have apparently come to the conclusion that factional fighting must be prevented, and the semblance of unity maintained, if only that government may be perpetuated in constitutional form until the question of permanent leadership can be settled. As if in following out some such line of reasoning, Pablo Gonzales is reported to have withdrawn his candidacy for the presidency. This leaves as the outstanding pretendant General Alvaro Obregon, who appears to have become also the military focus of the revolution. And as Congress is expected to convene shortly to make choice of a provisional president, to fill out the unexpired term of Carranza, the way seems to be clear to the seating of Obregon in the presidential chair, if he sees fit to continue his aspiration in that direction.

The apparent trend toward order in Mexico, now that the Carranza authority has been broken, is a welcome manifestation. Yet nobody appears to know just how much reliance can properly be placed on present indications of such a sort. Without question the non-military portion of Mexico's population is eagerly desirous of peace. It is over weary of the unrest and insecurity, whether of persons or property, that have been the rule for so long. One might imagine that the revolutionary leaders could make their cause increasingly popular in proportion as they made it synonymous with a respite from all sorts of disturbance and a promise of security for ordinary people in their ordinary pursuits. Certainly an appearance of being able to pacify and to unify the country gives the revolutionary authorities the best possible assurance against interference from without their borders. Yet with all that appears favorable to orderly progress in the developments of the last few days, it is difficult to believe that the present revolutionary success can be markedly different in kind from the revolutionary successes that have been typical of Mexican politics during many years.

General Obregon and his friends have displaced Carranza in the name of liberalism. Carranza overthrew Huerta on the basis of the same sort of profession. The question intrudes, then, as to whether the overthrow of the one means any more for the cause of political stability and popular freedom in Mexico than did the overthrow of the other. Certainly United States observers are not justified by experience with Mexico in judging political developments there on the same basis that they would judge them in the United States. Obviously the natives of either country can best tell how much rain is presaged by their own peculiar sort of campaign thunder, yet events seem to show that the personal equation counts more in working out the Mexican problem than it is usually reckoned in the United States. And when it is remembered that the official life of a Mexican President through all periods except that of the Diaz régime has averaged to be hardly longer than one year, one hesitates to accept even the most hopeful indications of allegiance to constitutional forms without some reservation.

So far as the interests of other countries are related to the revolutionary success, however, the outlook is definitely favorable. All indications tend to show that non-Mexicans are being treated with consideration, and that their personal and property rights are being respected. In the oil fields, where only too often political upheavals of the past have resulted in disturbance and loss, there is evidence that order is being carefully maintained. And already the de facto government has its representatives abroad, doing their best to secure favorable consideration in foreign capitals. Thus there appears to be good ground for hope that the new masters of the disturbed country south of the Rio Grande have at least learned the lesson of the last ten years of strife and see the futility of undertaking to maintain themselves upon the old basis.

If this hope is now to be realized, they will seek a rational economic rapprochement with other countries through the medium of reasonable order and stability at home.

### Chestnut Sunday

CHESTNUT SUNDAY, of course, requires no explanation where a Londoner is concerned; but, to the rest of the world, perhaps a word needs to be said as to the what and the why of it. Chestnut Sunday, then, is a certain Sunday in May when the great avenue of chestnut trees in Bushey Park, over the way from Hampton Court, is in full blossom.

It is not only in Bushey Park, of course, where they are to be seen, or where the day is observed. One of the great joys of a drive out from London on Chestnut Sunday is to see how the chestnuts, on all hands, are announcing "the day that is in it." Even if it is only one tree, the last of many brethren, rising up amidst a sea of bricks and mortar at Vauxhall or Clapham, it is not a whit behind the great army which deploys itself in every kind of formation throughout the Thames valley. All the way round "the loop," if one travels "the long way round," as one may well do on Chestnut Sunday, whether by road or rail, the chestnuts have it; and, to those who know the road, and have, maybe, traveled along it on many Chestnut Sundays, there is a special satisfaction in greeting old friends.

Then there is a great sense of pilgrimage and united purpose about it all. As the guide books confidently asserted would be the case, the date of Chestnut Sunday has been announced in the papers. Nay more, it has been announced by the Underground, by the General Omnibus Company, and by the railways and tramways, to say nothing of the owners of the motor char-a-bancs, and all manner of other vehicle. And so, on the afternoon of Chestnut Sunday, all roads, used by every kind of conveyance, lead to Bushey Park.

Now the great avenue itself, which forms the chief attraction, was, to quote the guide books again, planted by William III, who longed to reproduce in England

some of the characteristics of his well-loved Holland. It is over a mile long, stretching from the round pond on the Hampton Court side, to the Teddington gate. There are three rows of trees, for William was determined to carry out his work on a bountiful scale, and now, after 200 years and more of faithful growing, they are giants of their kind.

So the people come from all quarters to see the show. They walk across the Home Park from Kingston. They come through the Hampton Court gate, or the Teddington gate, or through the narrow little wicket which opens out toward Hampton Wick, and, by the middle of the afternoon, the great avenue is gay with a mighty summer throng. But it is never crowded at Bushey Park, for, after the first walk up the avenue, the crowd spreads itself out in all directions; although, all day long, William's avenue of trees is the center of attraction.

### Editorial Notes

IN SPITE of the fact that the French subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company was organized on April 1, apparently the company sees no joke in its inability to have its way in supplying oil to France. Americans, however, who have had their own experience of the relative powers of oil companies and governments, may find amusement in the fact that France has evidently decided that if there is to be anything like special privilege in the matter of supplying oil the proper holder of it is the national government. And it is not without significance that the aggrieved oil company, finding itself impotent across the water, has been able to get the United States Government authorities to address France in the company's behalf.

WHEN Samuel Gompers and Gov. Henry Allen of Kansas debate industrial affairs, in Carnegie Hall, New York City, on May 28, a good time, as the papers have it, should be had by all. Mr. Gompers, with his diamond-in-the-rough style of oratory, will be a perfect foil for the Kansan's sapier thrusts. The Governor thinks the world of his Kansas industrial court law, but he has enough humor to make even the most vociferous defense of it sparkle. The leader of the American Federation of Labor does not care for that law at all, and he has enough fire to prevent his attack upon it from being cool even in spots. Tickets are being divided equally between the debaters' friends. They do say that a party of Kansans is coming all the way east to "foot" for the Governor. If some of Kansas' Labor men come along, too, why, the more the merrier. The most promising feature about it all is the fact that there will be no judges. Whatever decision is rendered will be made by the audience. With half the tickets held by the Gompers faction, and half by the Allen wing, perhaps the newspaper men, holders of neither, will decide who makes out the better case. Which will be welcome relief to them. For the "good time enjoyed by all" seldom includes them.

THE objection in the United States to dignitaries receiving foreign orders and honorary rank in foreign military and naval services is in distinct contrast with European practice. Monarchs, and none more than the former German Kaiser, were accustomed to a command in some friendly army or navy. William Hohenzollern, on an official visit to a British fleet review, usually wore the uniform of a British admiral. Should Kaiser Franz Josef be driving with him through the streets of Vienna or Budapest, the odd impression the monarchs gave was that of having changed nationalities, since the Hohenzollern would be decked out in Hapsburg uniform and the Hapsburg would be in Hohenzollern "pickelhaube" and field-gray mantle. The same curious metamorphosis would happen when the Tzar, or King Edward, or the King of Italy, visited Germany, and one of the principal features of those sovereigns' wardrobes was the extraordinary number of suits representing the foreign armies or regiments of which the distinguished wearer was the honorary this, that, or the other. Of course, the custom had its good side in the international amenities which it fostered. But the revelations of espionage during the great war somehow made it look foolish. To extend the custom has now something of the unthinkable about it.

NEW JERSEY'S primaries developed one significant feature which has been overlooked. United States Senator Frelinghuysen, a candidate for delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention, had cast his Senate vote for submission of the prohibition amendment. The wets, therefore, fought him in his home State, and he appealed to the dries for help. He might have straddled the issue, and "played both ends against the middle," which is a popular pastime among politicians seeking to win both wet and dry votes at the same time. But he stood squarely for prohibition, and won top place on the list of delegates. The bottom place was won by a candidate who spurned the assistance of the dries and sought not to offend the wets. Apparently the moral element in a state still has voting strength.

CONGRESS has been charged with being dilatory, to say the least, in enacting anti-high-price legislation. A peep at the way in which the wheels go round is afforded by the following press report: "Charges of Senators Kenyon and Johnson that the Senate Steering Committee had sidetracked the packers regulation and other bills drew a reply, today, from Senator McCumber, who made the counter-assertion that Senator Kenyon discussed irrelevant subjects, and that Senator Johnson had spent six months away from the Senate." Let's see, the original subject demanding action was anti-high-price legislation.

ICELAND cannot really complain over the mistake that was made in the recent telegram from Rome giving a list of the additional states which had applied for admission to the League of Nations. It is true that she did not figure on this list when she ought to have; that her place was taken by Ireland; and that many people must have heaved a sigh over the Sinn Feinism of it all. But now she has a special news paragraph all to herself sent round the world in which everything is explained. "Ireland" should have read "Iceland." Another wrong to Ireland!